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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cold, partly cloudy. Temp. 32-38 (9-7). Tomorrow occasional snow flurries. Yesterday's temp. 30-38 (1-3). LONDON: Occasional snow flurries. Temp. 32-38 (0-3). Tomorrow becoming warmer. Yesterday's temp. 30-35 (1-1). CHANNELE: Moderate. BOMBE: Occasional rain. Temp. 43-52 (6-9). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 32-35 (1-3). Yesterday's temp. 34-22 (1-6).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria 5 S
Belgium 12 F
Denmark 20 F
France 10 F
Germany 10 F
Greece 10 F
Ireland 10 F
Italy 10 F
Japan 10 F
Netherlands 10 F
Norway 10 F
Portugal 10 F
Spain 10 F
Sweden 10 F
Switzerland 10 F
Turkey 10 F
U.S. Military 10 F
Yugoslavia 10 F



DUBLIN—A heavy cordon of Irish police forms a wall in front of the British Embassy as hundreds of demonstrators protesting Sunday's Londonderry deaths march on the building, hurling rocks and attempting to set it afire.

Reveals Own Earlier Plan

Hanoi Denies It Asks Red Regime in Saigon

PARIS, Jan. 31 (AP)—North Vietnam today denied it wanted a Communist government installed in Saigon, and said it sought one broadly based on national political and religious factions.

Nguyen Thanh Le, Hanoi's spokesman at the Vietnam peace talks, said Secretary of State William F. Rogers "deliberately sought to distort our positions" when he said last night that Hanoi insisted on "a government of their choosing, a Communist government" in Saigon, which the United States could not accept.

Mr. Le said that Hanoi wanted "a large government of national accord" to succeed the administration of President Nguyen Van Thieu. "This government, to be precise," said Mr. Le, "would be composed of personalities of various political and religious tendencies."

The major religious groups in South Vietnam are the Buddhist and Roman Catholic communities.

Mr. Le also released the details of the nine-point peace plan which was handed to presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger at a secret meeting in Paris last June 26. Point 3 called for the Thieu government to be replaced by "a new administration standing for peace, independence, neutrality and democracy."

This government would negotiate with the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government "to settle the international affairs of South Vietnam and to achieve national concord," the hitherto secret plan said.

Such a position is not new from the Communist side. In the seven-point peace plan presented July 1, 1971, by Mr. Nguyen Thi, foreign minister and delegation leader of the Viet Cong in Paris, Point 2 called on the United States to stop backing the Thieu government and, assuming this would lead to its downfall, said:

"The political, social and religious forces in South Vietnam, aspiring to peace and national concord, will use various means to form in Saigon a new administration favoring peace, independence, neutrality and democracy." The Viet Cong would immediately start negotiation with this government to form "a broad three-segment government of national concord" to organize general elections.

A cease-fire between the Viet Cong and Saigon forces would take effect immediately after the government of national concord was formed.

The wording was similar to that of the Hanoi plan revealed today, but went further into details over the cease-fire and other questions of ensuring peaceful conditions in the country.

The Viet Cong has never clarified the composition of the first (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Troops Firing At Moon Kill 2 During Eclipse

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 31 (Reuters)—Two persons were killed and nearly 50 injured when hundreds of Cambodian troops opened fire at the moon and Phnom Penh was showered with spent bullets.

The soldiers, both in the streets and at guard posts, fired into the sky to prevent an eclipse of the moon by a mythical monster frog called Reahou, which, according to Cambodian legend, wants to eat the moon and must be stopped.

In Vietnam, the Laos government yesterday formally ordered its troops not to fire at the moon, in that country's tradition, eclipses are caused by a dragon trying to eat the moon in revenge for having its head cut off by the god Vishnu.

U.S. Opposes GI Cut That Hurts NATO

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (Reuters)—President Nixon today reaffirmed to NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns that there must be no troops cuts in Europe that put the Western alliance at a military disadvantage, sources said.

Mr. Nixon's meeting with the new chief NATO official took place amid signs of pessimism here that an agreement could be reached with the Soviet bloc on mutual troops cuts in Europe.

Some U.S. officials are reported to believe that the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies would only accept an arrangement that weakened Western security.

The State Department reiterated today that the United States was willing to begin East-West talks on mutual troop cuts, with the twin objectives of easing tensions and cutting military expenditures.

Difficulties Are Cited

But major obstacles to any such agreement, in the view of officials here, are the number of different countries and weapons systems involved and the difficulty of agreeing what is a mutual and balanced force cut.

Mr. Nixon was believed to have told Mr. Luns that a one-for-one troop cut in Central Europe would be unacceptable in some circumstances.

In the American view, it would not be fair to reassign, say, 100,000 U.S. troops from Europe to the United States if a like (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Gen. Westmoreland Predicts Red Offensive This Month

By Iver Peterson

SAIGON, Jan. 31 (NYT)—After nearly a week of talks with field commanders, Gen. William C. Westmoreland said today there is "every indication" the North Vietnamese are preparing for a major offensive in South Vietnam in February.

Gen. Westmoreland, U.S. Army chief of staff, said he expects the offensive to consist of several phases, with the fighting centered in the northernmost provinces and the Central Highlands, but perhaps also on the coastal plain in the vicinity of the port city of Qui Nhon.

He added that he feels U.S. and South Vietnamese forces are well prepared and that they have "a great deal of confidence that they can handle any forthcoming enemy initiative."

Gen. Westmoreland, who spoke at a news conference in the U.S.

command headquarters, was the latest in a series of high-ranking American and South Vietnamese officials to predict an offensive coinciding with the approach of Tet, the lunar new year, on Feb. 15 and President Nixon's trip to China beginning Feb. 21.

Shortly after the general's news conference, a spokesman for the United States Embassy announced that Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker will leave tomorrow for 10 to 14 days of consultations in Washington.

The spokesman would not comment on whether the consultations would concern the possible offensive, which Mr. Bunker has also predicted, or Mr. Nixon's visit to China. But the timing of the ambassador's departure suggests that both issues will be on his agenda.

American and South Vietnamese headquarters, meanwhile, reported continued activity in the regions where the offensive is expected.

U.S. officials reported saturation bombing by B-52 bombers in the Central Highlands on both sides of Vietnam's borders with Laos and Cambodia and just below the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) between North and South Vietnam.

The South Vietnamese reported destroying three of four enemy tanks sighted near the highlands capital of Kontum.

The North Vietnamese have rarely used tanks in South Vietnam, but for the last few weeks the South Vietnamese have been reporting enemy armored movements in the highlands.

Dark of the Moon

SAIGON, Jan. 31 (UPI)—The Vietnamese general in charge of protecting South Vietnam's Central Highlands predicted today that Communist forces will make their anticipated Tet holiday attacks in the area beginning next week, during a dark phase of the moon.

Gen. Ngo Den said the push probably will begin Feb. 10. He said he thought about two divisions of North Vietnamese would attack Kontum, a city 260 miles north of Saigon and only 40 miles from the Cambodian frontier.

Despite predictions of a Red (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Londonderry Deaths to Be Probed

Miss Devlin Strikes Maudling In Commons Row on Ulster

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Jan. 31 (WP)—Crying "Murderer... Hypocrite," Bernadette Devlin struck Home Secretary Reginald Maudling with three roundhouse rights on the floor of the House of Commons today before she was dragged from the chamber by four other members of Parliament.

Miss Devlin, the tiny, 24-year-old Catholic radical from Northern Ireland, had repeatedly and vainly tried to speak in a heated debate over yesterday's nightmarish in Londonderry, where 13 civilians were killed when army paratroopers opened fire.

Several times she interrupted Mr. Maudling as he told the House that the government is setting up an "independent inquiry" into yesterday's bloody events. He told the House British troops opened fire only after they had been fired on.

"I was there," cried Miss Devlin, white-faced. She was wearing a short blue dress, and her black hair was streaming down to her sides.

"Shut up," was the reply from the Conservatives.

"I have a right to ask a question of that murdering hypocrite," Miss Devlin shouted.

Devlin said, "I'm sorry I didn't get him by the throat."

House of Commons historians said it was the first time in 35 years that a punch had been thrown on the floor. In 1937, a Conservative MP, Commander Bower, made a remark with anti-

Semitic overtones, aimed at Emanuel Shinwell, a former Labor minister. Mr. Shinwell punched Commander Bower in the ear, not knowing his victim was a former navy boxing champion.

Earlier today, shouting, banner-waving Irishmen marched through London to protest outside Mr. Heath's office.

A police spokesman said about 40 people protested at 10 Downing Street, the prime minister's official residence. They were joined by others who had demonstrated outside the Irish Embassy.

A strong detachment of police watched the demonstrators, but no arrests were reported.

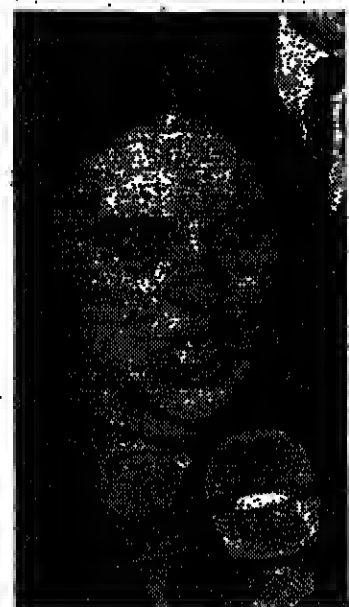
The Anti-Internment League has called for a mass rally in London's Hyde Park on Wednesday. Peter Hain, chairman of the Young Liberals, said nationwide demonstrations will be staged outside army recruiting offices against the presence of the British Army in Northern Ireland.

Today's ferocious outbreak in no way lessens the seriousness of yesterday's tragedy. Thoughtful persons here and in Ireland agree that the Ulster crisis has now taken a turn for the worse and that any hopes for a political settlement have become even more remote.

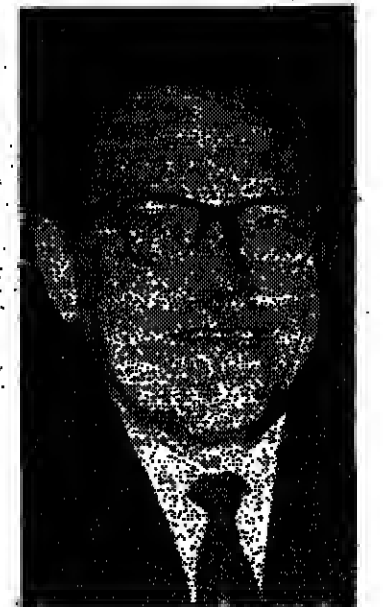
Last week, Premier Jack Lynch

of the Irish Republic was arresting seven IRA gunmen who had allegedly fired across the border at British troops.

Mr. Lynch recalled his ambassador from London. He also demanded that British troops pull (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Bernadette Devlin after her fight in House of Commons.



Reginald Maudling, British Home Secretary.

Dublin Withdraws Envoy to London

DUBLIN, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Irish Republic today withdrew its ambassador to Britain to protest yesterday's killing of 13 civilians in Northern Ireland and began official moves for an international inquiry into the shootings.

Premier Jack Lynch announced the actions after a hastily called cabinet meeting.

He said that Foreign Minister Patrick Hillery will go to New York—probably tomorrow—for talks with United Nations officials. Mr. Hillery will also visit "heads of friendly governments" to explain the Irish government's

position in a bid to set up an international inquiry into the shootings in Londonderry, Mr. Lynch said.

He said that his government was fully satisfied that British troops opened an unprovoked attack on unarmed citizens during a Londonderry protest rally.

Mr. Lynch called for an immediate withdrawal of the troops from the city, a major flashpoint in Northern Ireland's civil strife; a cessation of the "harassment of the minority population" and a declaration of intent by the British government to achieve a

solution of the Irish question by calling a conference for that purpose.

The republic's premier said that he told British Prime Minister Edward Heath that a very critical point had been reached in Northern Ireland. Mr. Lynch said the Irish government hoped that the British government would take firm political action on the lines the Irish government had long been advocating.

This action involves cessation of internment, a clampdown on security forces in Northern Ireland and replacement of the Protestant-dominated provincial Parliament at Stormont.

Withdrawal of the Irish ambassador in London, Donal O'Sullivan, does not mean a break in diplomatic relations. The rest of the embassy staff will remain on duty.

An embassy spokesman said in London that "this is the strongest protest we can make" without a rupture in relations.

13 Wounded in New Violence

Day of Vengeance Is Exacted After Killings in Londonderry

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST, Jan. 31 (NYT)—Northern Ireland, stunned by the killing of 13 persons in Sunday's massive civil-rights demonstration in Londonderry, was torn today by protests, bombings and terror.

Thousands of Catholic workers stayed away from jobs in Belfast, Londonderry and Armagh to protest the killings. Troops came under heavy automatic fire in the Andersonstown and Falls Road areas of Belfast, where black mourning flags with white crosses hung from hundreds of windows.

A 100-pound bomb exploded in a department store in the center of Belfast, critically wounding a policeman.

Across the snow-covered province, the mood among the Catholic minority was sullen fury. Seven priests in Londonderry accused the British Army of "willful murder," and John Rume, a Catholic leader, called yesterday's incident "a cold-blooded massacre."

Early today the two wings of

the Irish Republican Army spoke with one voice and vowed vengeance on the British Army for the "mass murder of 13 innocent people." IRA leaders of the Official and Provisional wings said at a secret press conference in Londonderry that "there will be reprisals, without any shadow of doubt."

Worst Incident

Both the army and Catholics defended themselves in the aftermath of the worst single incident since the civil-rights struggle began in August, 1969, when the Catholic minority began its campaign for equal job opportunities, better housing and voting reforms.

According to witnesses, the killings occurred when more than 10,000 civil-rights marchers came up against a British Army barbed-wire barricade in William Street, in the Bogside area of Londonderry. Stewards leading the march appealed for calm as the demonstrators turned and surged toward a street called

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Embassy Bombed

Reuters reported that six gasoline bombs were hurled at the British Embassy during a demonstration by 1,000 in Dublin to-night, but all rebounded off the building. The bombs caused slight damage to the outside shutters.

(In the afternoon about 4,000 university students gathered at the embassy and stones were thrown, breaking several windows.)

(Meanwhile, workers in many parts of the Republic walked out of British-owned factories.)

N.Y. Consulate Invaded

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (UPI)—A group of 11 demonstrators took over some offices at the British Consulate today to protest British policies in Northern Ireland.

Irish Office Warned

TORONTO, Jan. 31 (UPI)—The Irish Tourist Board offices were vacated for 90 minutes today while being searched for a bomb. None was found.

Chou Calls Nixon Peace Plan No Basis to End Vietnam War

PEKING, Jan. 31 (Reuters)—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai told a group of visiting American scholars and businessmen here today that it would not be possible to end the war in Indochina on the basis of the eight-point peace plan put forward last week by President Nixon.

Mr. Chou's declaration capped two days of attacks in Peking's official press on the plan, which Mr. Nixon said he presented secretly to the North Vietnamese three months ago.

Diplomats here noted that Premier Chou's statement came just three weeks before the arrival here of President Nixon and is regarded as a further assurance to the North Vietnamese that China would not seek any agreement on Indochina with the Americans over the heads of Hanoi, the Viet Cong or other revolutionary Indochinese movements.

"If the American government goes along with its eight-point program, I think it will not be possible for the war to be ended in Indochina, especially in Vietnam," Mr. Chou told the Americans.

This was reported by Prof.

Daniel Treliak, one of the leaders of the group and a political science lecturer at York University, Toronto.

Mr. Chou declined to discuss substantive issues which may be raised during Mr. Nixon's visit with the group, whose members are probably the last Americans the Chinese leader will see before the President's arrival.

But the Americans, members of the Committee for a New China Policy, which is seeking to foster Sino-American relations, said Mr. Chou showed a reasonable and tolerant attitude toward Americans with whom China had had disagreements.

Prof. Treliak said that Mr. Nixon's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, was shown clear respect by Mr. Chou as a negotiating adversary. "Kissinger has the characteristics of a man with whom one can argue," Mr. Chou was quoted as saying.

Mr. Chou also revealed that China had sent a doctor to Switzerland to treat American writer Edgar Snow, 66, author of "Red Star Over China," and chronicler of the Chinese revolution, who is reported to be seriously ill.

Dark of the Moon

SAIGON, Jan. 31 (UPI)—The Vietnamese general in charge of protecting South Vietnam's Central Highlands predicted today that Communist forces will make their anticipated Tet holiday attacks in the area beginning next week, during a dark phase of the moon.

Gen. Ngo Den said the push probably will begin Feb. 10. He said he thought about two divisions of North Vietnamese would attack Kontum, a city 260 miles north of Saigon and only 40 miles from the Cambodian frontier.

Despite predictions of a Red (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



WINTER OF DISCONTENT—Austrian Alpine skier Karl Schranz, left, rides in ski-lift with teammate Heini Messner in Sapporo, Japan, after learning of his ban by the International Olympic Committee.

Austria Stunned by Schranz Ban, May Quit Games If Appeal Fails

Austrian ski officials said they would appeal today the disqualification of Karl Schranz and then announce whether or not their skiers would take part in the Winter Olympics which open in Sapporo, Japan, Thursday.

The International Olympic Committee, led by president Avery Brundage, announced today that Schranz, 33, had been banned from the games because of "professionalism," and thus violation of the Olympic code. Details on Page 13.

Writer's N.Y. Grand Jury Testimony Delayed Swiss Issue Warrants for Arrest of Irvings

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Author Clifford Irving was temporarily excused today from appearing before a New York County grand jury investigating the purported Howard Hughes autobiography, but Swiss authorities, meanwhile, issued arrest warrants for Mr. Irving and his wife, Edith.

Mr. Irving's appearance before the grand jury in Manhattan was postponed so he could have more time to consult his new lawyer, criminal-law specialist Maurice Neuen. No date for another scheduled appearance before the grand jury was set.

Mr. Irving appeared today for a 15-minute interrogation by Robert Morvillo, assistant U.S. attorney in charge of criminal investigations here. Later, Mr. Irving evaded newsmen by slipping

out a back entrance of the federal building.

In Zurich, District Attorney Peter Veleff said his office issued the arrest warrants for the 41-year-old New Yorker and his Swiss-born fourth wife after finding about 1.7 million Swiss francs—the equivalent of about \$442,000—in a branch of the Swiss Bank Corp.

The funds apparently represented what is left of \$650,000 that two New York publishing firms gave Mr. Irving, in checks, for delivery to Mr. Hughes for rights to his autobiography. The 230,000-word book was allegedly written by Mr. Irving after 100 hours of taped interviews with the billionaire recluse.

Mr. Veleff said the warrants were issued because of "urgent suspicion of fraud, falsification of official documents and investigation of these crimes."

Mr. Hughes, last interviewed in public by an accredited journalist in 1957, has denied in recent court affidavits that he ever met Mr. Irving or authorized a biography by the writer.

Mr. Irving has said that his wife, at Mr. Hughes's request, opened a bank account in Zurich under the name of Helga R. Hughes, and deposited the \$650,000 in three checks after endorsing them "E. R. Hughes." He said that his wife withdrew the Swiss equivalent of \$650,000 after the checks cleared, and deposited them in another bank as an investment in growth securities. But he reportedly admitted that some of the funds had been spent elsewhere, without specifying where, but presumably on his and a researcher's expenses.

In Zurich, the district attorney said that the 1.7 million Swiss (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Bhutto Starts Talks With Chou in China

Discuss Situation On Subcontinent

PEKING, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan began talks with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai tonight only hours after arriving to a subdued welcome in snow-covered Peking.

The president was making his second visit to Peking in less than three months. The last time he came here was as a representative of former President Mohammed Yahya Khan, now under house arrest in Pakistan.

Mr. Bhutto arrived in Peking a day after he announced that Pakistan was pulling out of the Commonwealth because of the imminent recognition of Bangladesh by Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

A few thousand Chinese watched the president's entourage pass on its way from the airport to the state guest house.

Masses Clear Streets

The government had planned a tumultuous welcome for the Pakistani leader and a rehearsal was held in Peking's Tiananmen Square yesterday. But since up to 500,000 people had been mobilized earlier to clear snow from the streets, it was felt the government did not want to call out the masses twice in one day.

Pakistan sources said Mr. Bhutto and Mr. Chou tonight were discussing the new situation on the subcontinent, the question of Indian occupation forces in East Bengal and Pakistan's future role in Asian affairs.

The Peking People's Daily today printed an editorial strongly attacking India and the Soviet Union. The Communist party newspaper questioned whether Bangladesh was a "fait accompli" and said that the new state could be created by the Indian government through naked aggression and subversion and with the support of Soviet revisionism.



NIP ON THE NOSE—Twelve-year-old Lari Morgan greeted by 12-day-old dromedary named Dan, after Daniel J. Shannon, a former Notre Dame football player who is now president of Chicago Park District.

Miss Devlin Takes Swing At Maudling In Commons Debate On Ulster Killings

(Continued from Page 1)

out of Catholic areas in Ulster, insisted that the policy of interlocking IRA suspects without trial came to an immediate end and urged a conference to bring about a lasting solution.

Until recently the Labor party's principal figures had largely abstained from criticizing the Conservative government's handling of the worsening affair.

Yesterday, Harold Wilson, the Labor leader, urged transferring responsibility for security in Ulster from the provincial government at Stormont Castle to the Parliament at Westminster. Mr. Wilson was all but proposing what many insist is a necessary first step to resolving the crisis, direct rule over the province from London.

The disaster in Londonderry began when Miss Devlin and others led more than ten thousand civil rights demonstrators in a march through the Catholic slum known as the Bogside. The Stormont regime has banned all processions and the marchers ran into a barricade manned by troops. The soldiers were showered with stones and glass from a segment of demonstrators. Then paratroopers in armored cars burst out through the barricade to make arrests.

What happened next is the source of complete and unmitigated dispute from eyewitnesses. The army says its men came under fire and took 50 to 80 shots before the paratroopers opened up at "identified targets."

Two reporters at the scene, Simon Winchester, of the Guardian, and John Graham, of the Financial Times, say only one or a few shots were fired before the paratroopers let loose. Catholics on the spot, including priests, charge the soldiers fired indiscriminately into the crowd.

When it was over, 13 civilians were dead and 18 injured, including a woman run over by an army armored car.

For Mr. Maudling it was a case of marchers defying law and order, the army acting with restraint and finally returning rifle fire with rifle fire. For Catholics in Northern and southern Ireland, it is British troops wanting on their own.

Conor Cruise O'Brien, the former United Nations official, a Labor member in the Irish Republic Parliament, has been a lonely voice of caution in his country, urging that British troops must stay in Ulster and demanding the termination of the IRA. But after yesterday's events he said:

"This is an appalling disaster, and its effects throughout Ireland are incalculable. . . (It will) strengthen the hand of those who said the IRA was right."

The Times, widely regarded as the voice of the British establishment, declared in an editorial that the affair "will carry Northern Ireland another stage towards a finally unworkable condition. . . If the accounts from the Bogside are anything like correct, it would seem that the IRA has now got what it has long been trying to provoke without success: a breakdown of battle discipline in the army or a major operational misjudgment."

U.K. Is Planning Recognition Of Bangladesh 'Very Soon'

LONDON, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The British government announced today that it will recognize the new state of Bangladesh—the former East Pakistan—"very soon."

Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home told Parliament that Britain greatly regrets the decision of Pakistan yesterday to quit the Commonwealth because Australia and New Zealand were to recognize Bangladesh—they did so today—and British recognition was believed imminent.

"I greatly regret this decision. It was, of course, for Pakistan to take it for itself. Commonwealth membership is not a matter between Britain and the individual members," Sir Alec said.

"But I believe our criteria for recognition are fulfilled so as to enable us to recognize Bangladesh in the very near future."

He said Britain's decision to recognize Bangladesh "is in no way hostile to Pakistan, but we have to face the facts."

"The next step," he said, "is to reconcile the parties and to try to bring about harmonious relations in the subcontinent."

Fiji and Bulgaria, meanwhile, recognized Bangladesh. More than 20 countries now have recognized the new nation.

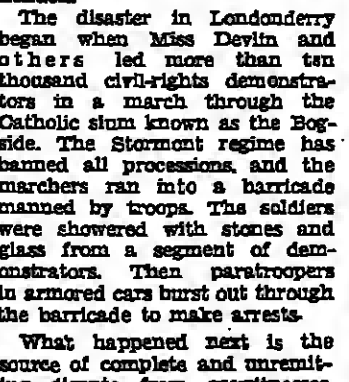
Leaving the Commonwealth will cause few immediate disadvantages for Pakistan apart from the loosening of close educational and cultural links that work to Pakistan's advantage.

The Commonwealth is a club with few set rules. Allegiance to the British Crown is not called for. Nor is it a political organization.

The economic advantages of membership are of declining importance as trade preferences dwindle in preparation for Britain's joining of the Common Market. Besides, Britain has withheld aid to Pakistan recently.

It is in the area of education, perhaps, that Pakistan will suffer the greatest loss. British teachers go out to schools and colleges in Commonwealth countries, and educational and technical experts are provided on request.

It is too early to say how the withdrawal will affect the thousands of Pakistani students in Britain.



Associated Press. The First Cavalry is one of the few remaining American units still in a combat role in South Vietnam.

Gen. Westmoreland Predicts Red Offensive This Month

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offensive. U.S. troop cutbacks continued. The U.S. command reported American strength had dropped to 138,500 last week, hearing President Nixon's timetable of an authorized ceiling of 129,000 by tomorrow. Mr. Nixon has ordered strength further cut to 69,000 by May 1.

In Vietnam, the Laotian capital, meanwhile, informed sources said half of a Laotian battalion is missing after being routed from positions 20 miles north of Luang Prabang, the royal capital.

A spokesman for the Laotian Defense Ministry said nine positions near Luang Prabang were attacked over the weekend and three of them, held by one battalion, were overrun. He said 30 North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao were killed.

Meanwhile, Cambodian and Communist troops clashed 18 miles outside Phnom Penh during the night, the Cambodian military command reported today.

Two Communist attacks were beaten off near Thma Pong Hill, which the Cambodians captured six weeks ago in fierce fighting. The hill, on Highway 26, commands western approaches to the capital.

The Cambodian command gave no details of the fighting or casualties.

Travelers returning to the capital from Siem Reap, 150 miles from the capital, said 10 children were killed when a school was shelled in the center of the town last Thursday.

Siem Reap airport, which briefly reopened early this month, was again closed because of mortar barrages from the nearby ancient temples of Angkor Wat.

Military headquarters in Phnom Penh said today it had received reports that Communists entrenched within the 1,000-year-old temples had destroyed five Cambodian members of a French archaeological team working there.

The archaeological team, led by Bernard Groslier, enter the site several times a week with the consent of both sides to carry out basic maintenance work on the maze of priceless bas-reliefs.

State Department Is Stressing 12 'New' Points in War Offer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP).—The State Department is telling U.S. diplomats around the world that President Nixon's Vietnam peace plan includes 12 "important new elements."

This account of the Nixon offer, cabled to all U.S. diplomatic posts abroad for use in explaining the plan, contrasts with Communist denunciations of the plan over the weekend.

Nixon strategists declined to rate the denunciations as a rejection of the proposals. U.S. officials suggested that China was mainly trying to show support for its North Vietnamese ally, and they continued to profess some encouragement from their lack of a flat refusal to turn down when the Nixon offer was presented in Paris Thursday.

The State Department cable pulls together ingredients from last week's statements by Mr. Nixon and presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger on the eight-point U.S. plan.

"It is not a 'giveback' intended to show up the intransigence of the North Vietnamese or to make points in the public debate on Vietnam policy," U.S. diplomats were told.

Mr. Kissinger pictured as the main new elements in Mr. Nixon's plan the offers to pull U.S. and allied forces out of South Vietnam within six months provided there was a cease-fire and prisoner release and to hold new South Vietnamese elections with President Nguyen Van Thieu stepping down a month before the vote.

The cable lists these 12 points as important new elements in Mr. Nixon's package:

"1. Readiness to set a fixed date for total withdrawal of all U.S. allied forces."

"2. A six-month period for this fixed date as part of an overall agreement or as part of a military settlement only."

"3. Our withdrawals would be unilateral in a settlement of military issues alone (cease-fire and prisoner release)."

"4. Our withdrawals would take place before the withdrawals of other outside forces in an overall settlement."

"5. A new presidential election in South Vietnam within six months of an agreement."

"6. An independent election body, including the Viet Cong National Liberation Front, would completely organize and run this election starting on the date of the agreement and for the entire six-month period until the election."

"7. President Thieu and the vice-president, Tran Van Huong, would resign one month before the election and a caretaker government headed by the chairman of the Senate would take over, except for election responsibilities."

"8. All U.S. and allied forces would be out before the election."

"9. The United States is willing to accept limitations on military and economic assistance to South Vietnam if North Vietnam will accept limitations on aid from its allies."

"10. South Vietnam is willing to adopt the non-alignment provisions of the 1954 Geneva accords."

"11. The cease-fire would be a part of the final agreement and need not be immediate."

"12. The United States is prepared to undertake a massive reconstruction program in Indochina of several billions of dollars, in which North Vietnam could share."

"Our proposal calls for an end to the war, not just to U.S. involvement," the State Department cable says.

Hanoi Denies It Wants Red Saigon Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

or second of the projected caretaker governments.

The latest U.S. proposal for interim arrangements came in the eight-point proposal handed by Mr. Kissinger to the South Vietnamese last Oct. 11, and published by President Nixon last Tuesday.

It called for an "independent body representing all political forces in South Vietnam to organize presidential elections six months after agreement between the two sides in the war. President Thieu would resign one month before the election and a caretaker government would be led by the president of the Saigon Senate."

U.S. spokesmen have said that, Viet Cong representatives could be members of the electoral body, and there could be Viet Cong presidential candidates.

Mr. Le said today that despite the secret meetings with Mr. Kissinger and the exchange of peace plans, the position of Hanoi and Washington remain "as different as night and day." He rejected the suggestion that Mr. Kissinger should have further secret talks in Paris with the North Vietnamese, saying there were no plans for Politburo member Le Duc Tho, Mr. Kissinger's opposite number, to travel to Paris.

The United States could use the weekly peace talks to reply to the Communist proposals, Mr. Le said. He also said, however, that "the form of negotiations . . . matters little."

Mr. Kissinger has refrained from giving precise details of the Paris meeting arrangements because "we may want to do it again."

Mr. Le accused the United States of breaking its word in revealing the secret talks and said the U.S. eight-point plan represented no movement whatsoever by the U.S. side.

ESRO Satellite Launched in U.S.

DARMSTADT, West Germany, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The European Space Research Organization's (ESRO) fifth satellite rocketed into space today aboard a Thor-Delta rocket launched from Vandenberg AFB, Calif., an ESRO spokesman said.

The Thor-Delta satellite was controlled from the European Space Operations Center here.

The 235-pound satellite will conduct seven scientific experiments designed to study the earth's "magnetic field and interaction with the solar wind."

Israeli Deficit

TEL AVIV, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Israel's balance of payments deficit grew to \$55 million last year, an increase of 24 percent over 1970, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Nixon Tells Luns U.S. Opposes GI Cut Weakening NATO

(Continued from Page 1)

number of Russian troops pulled back only a few hundred miles to the Soviet border.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler refused today to answer questions about U.S. terms for mutual force reductions, saying this was a subject now being discussed within NATO.

The U.S. government has repeatedly held out the possibility of negotiated, mutual troop cuts reducing nuclear security, officials said.

He declined to specifically deny American press reports that the U.S. government saw danger in any East-West troop cut that the Russians would accept.

Later, Mr. Luns expressed disappointment that Moscow had not yet agreed to discuss troop reductions, but said he was still hopeful that talks could be held. He made his remarks to reporters following a luncheon and conference with Secretary of State William Rogers.

Mr. Luns said that if Moscow did not agree to talks in a few months the NATO countries should perhaps temporarily withdraw their offer. He added that it was likely Mr. Nixon would discuss troop reductions with Soviet officials when he visited Moscow in May.

Services Committee, said today he felt some reductions could be made in U.S. troop strength in Europe.

"There are some reasonable reductions that would not affect the situation," he said.

Sen. Stennis disagreed with Kenneth Rush, U.S. ambassador to West Germany, who said it was absolutely essential to maintain the current force levels. Mr. Rush appeared before the committee to speak on his nomination to replace David Packard as deputy defense secretary.

Manfield Amendment

Sen. Stennis led the administration's successful fight in Congress last year to defeat two amendments by Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana to force a reduction in the 310,000-man U.S. force stationed in NATO countries.

But he said today: "We cannot just hold in concrete what we have now."

Sen. Stennis added he was not committing himself to any particular percentage reduction and would oppose any drastic cuts.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., said, meanwhile, that the communiqué issued by the Warsaw Pact countries last week has "opened the door just a little bit more" to substantive negotiations on troop withdrawals from Europe.

Girl, 19, Flees Wall

BERLIN, Jan. 31 (UPI).—A 19-year-old girl fled to West Berlin Saturday unseen by East Berlin border guards, West Berlin police said today.

Forgiveness Offered Biharis, But Dacca Fighting Goes On

By Sydney H. Schanberg

DACCA, Jan. 31 (NYT).—As shooting between Bengalis and non-Bengalis continued for a third day in Dacca, the prime minister, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, offered forgiveness to non-Bengalis, many of whom had collaborated with the Pakistan Army, but threatened force if they did not surrender their arms immediately.

The two heavily non-Bengali neighborhoods in the capital where the fighting is taking place—Mohammedpur and Mirpur, two mostly Mirpur—remained under a 24-hour curfew with a cordon around them, as Bengali soldiers and the police continued to search for arms and the non-Bengalis—who are known as Biharis—continued to fire on them and other Bengalis.

The Indian Army, whose victory over the Pakistani occupation army here last month helped establish Bangladesh, was being kept in reserve to be moved in if needed. Both Indian and Bengali officials said that some of the shooting in the non-Bengali areas was being done by Pakistani soldiers who had gone into hiding here in civilian clothes.

With newsmen barred from the areas, the pictures of the fighting remained confused and no exact figures were available on casualties. But a check of hospitals indicated that the Bengali casualties must be in the scores, with at least 20 dead today.

Sheikh Mujib had given the non-Bengalis until 1 p.m. today to turn in their weapons, most of which were given to them by the Pakistani Army during its nine months here. Today was also the deadline for the surrender of arms by the Bengali guerrillas, who fought for independence and received most of their weapons from the Indian government.

"These guerrillas have turned in part, but not all, of their large arsenal, and the Biharis have not voluntarily turned in any."

Irving's Researcher Refuses To Testify to U.S. Grand Jury

By Robert Kirsch

PALMA, Majora—Richard Susskind, the researcher on the purported autobiography of Howard Hughes, said yesterday that he has refused a request by U.S. postal inspectors to return to New York to answer questions before a federal grand jury.

Mr. Susskind again turned down an invitation by Life magazine to take a lie-detector test involving three questions. But he said that he would return to Clifford Irving some of the money the author had given him for services rendered on the book project.

"I can't see how anybody has anything on me," Mr. Susskind said, when asked about the possibility of being involved in a fraud. "I am just an employee."

The chunky, 6-foot-1-inch researcher spoke in the crowded waiting room of the terminal of the Majora-Barcelona ferry.

He said that he would stand by previous assertions that he saw a man he believes was Mr. Hughes last June in a Palm Springs, Fla., motel where Mr. Irving was allegedly preparing to interview the industrialist.

Mr. Irving has said that he obtained more than 100 hours of interviews from this Mr. "Hughes."

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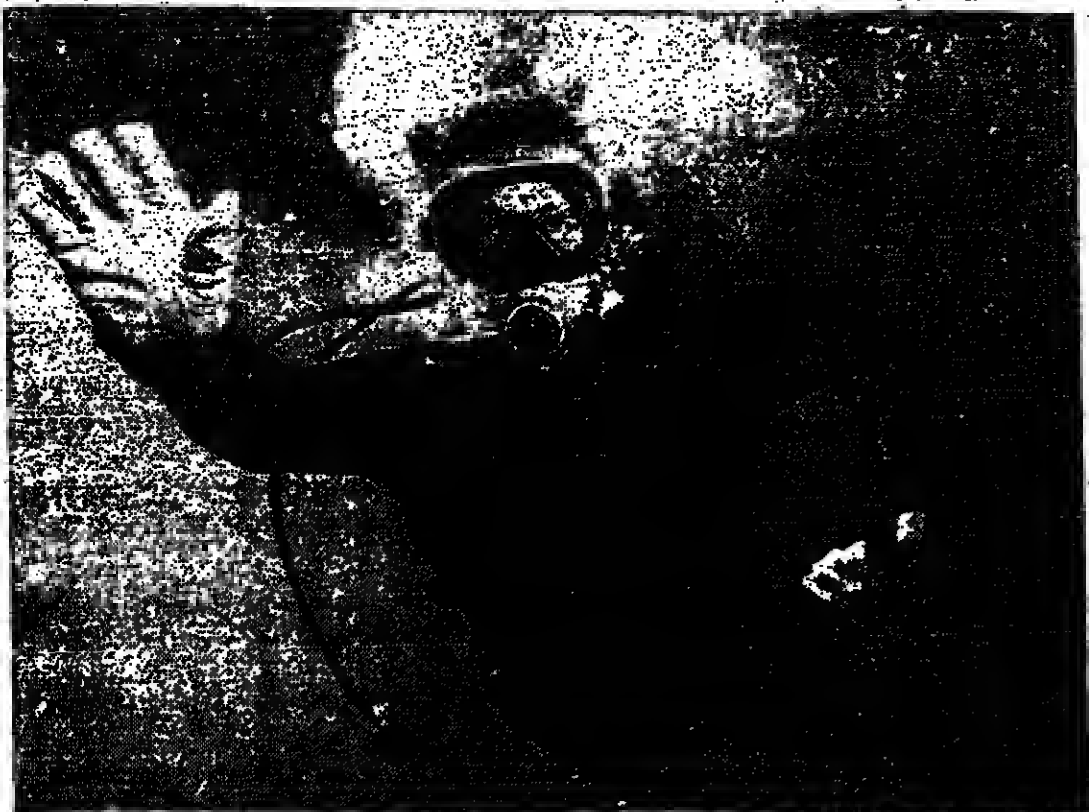
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THE PLUNGE—New York's Democratic presidential hopeful, Mayor John Lindsay, swimming Saturday in Florida's Pennekamp underwater park, inspecting marine life.

While Muskies Tops Polling

Lindsay Strong in Arizona Voting

By William Chapman
PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 31 (UPI)—Two major surprises emerged yesterday after final tabulation of Arizona's Democratic presidential preference voting: the strong showing of New York's Mayor John V. Lindsay and the failure of labor to win a strong bloc of uncommitted delegates to give it bargaining power at the Democratic National Convention next summer.

Mayor Lindsay, a newcomer to party ranks, polled an unexpected 23.6 percent of the vote, held to elect 500 delegates to the Democratic state convention, which on Feb. 12 will choose 26 national-convention delegates. It was Mr. Lindsay's first election test as a Democrat.

Maine's Sen. Edmund S. Muskie maintained the edge he is given in national public-opinion polls, garnering the major share of any entrant in the voting by 35,000 Arizona Democrats Saturday: 37.3 percent. Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota came out of the voting with 20.4 percent. Uncommitted delegates won only 17 percent, and less than a third of those represented organized labor.

"Let's face it," said Darwin Aycock, the AFL-CIO's political director in Arizona, "we lost. It's pathetic. Nobody wants to take the trouble to be uncommitted." The AFL-CIO man had mounted an extensive campaign to keep labor votes uncommitted, but he said the results showed that most voters preferred committed delegates.

Far Short of Goal

It appeared that the AFL-CIO would emerge from the state convention's voting with only one or two national-convention delegates, whereas its announced goal had been 10. Mr. Aycock himself lost in his own legislative district.

Major Lindsay, in capturing nearly a fourth of the ballots and assuming himself probably six national-convention delegates, astonished politicians in every camp.

"He came into the campaign late, with a three-day slumping swing, and then relied on extensive use of television, radio and billboard advertising—media exploitation in which he outperformed every rival."

Mr. Lindsay was particularly strong in some Mexican-American neighborhoods. In a Phoenix district where he was endorsed by a Chicano organization, he picked up 14 state convention votes, the largest bloc won anywhere by any candidate.

But this support was strikingly broad-based. He picked up delegates in remote rural areas among Indians and Mexican-Americans, split the student vote with Sen. McGovern and scored well in several middle-class Phoenix districts. Mr. Lindsay got more votes than Sen. Muskie in the congressional district composed of Maricopa County (Phoenix).

Gallup Poll

Survey Finds Nixon, Muskies Neck and Neck in 1972 Race

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 31.—President Richard Nixon and Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine are in a stand-off battle in the 1972 presidential race. A trial heat conducted in early January shows President Nixon winning the support of 43 percent of registered voters in the survey, compared to 42 percent for Muskie and 13 percent for Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, a possible third party candidate this year. Three percent are undecided in the test contest.

The latest trial heat results represent little overall change since the previous survey in late November. However, Sen. Muskie has registered a 7-point increase since early October.

As reported Jan. 23, Sen. Muskie is the top nomination choice of Democratic voters. He wins 32 percent of their vote to 27 percent for Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and 17 percent for Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota.

Gains Among Republicans
Analysis of the trial heat results by party affiliation shows that Sen. Muskie has doubled his vote among Republicans since October—from only 6 percent in that survey to 13 percent in the latest survey.

He has maintained his same level of support among voters under 30 that he held in October, but he has added new supporters among those 30 and older.

The trial heat reported yesterday is based on personal interviews with 1,001 registered voters in a "real sample" of 1,548 adults 18 and older. They were interviewed in person in more than 300 scientifically selected localities across the nation during the period Jan. 7-10, prior to the trial heat.

President's State of the Union message.
This question was asked:
To get some idea of the national political situation at this early stage, suppose the presidential election were being held today. If Richard Nixon were the Republican candidate and Edmund Muskie were the Democratic candidate, would you like to see who?

Following are the national results and results by key groups in the population:

Vote by Groups			
	Nixon	Muskie	Un- dec.
National	43	42	13
Age			
Under 30 yrs.	34	48	15
30-49 yrs.	43	44	11
50 & older	47	39	12
Education			
College	42	41	5
High school	42	44	12
Grade school	34	41	20
Party Affiliation			
Republicans	50	13	6
Democrats	18	68	12
Independents	44	37	16

Mr. Nixon led Muskie by 15 points in September, 1969, the first trial heat in which the two men were matched.

Hodgson Urges Dock Arbitration Be Compulsory

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP).—Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson says he "hopes but does not expect" negotiations which are resuming in San Francisco to settle the West Coast dock strike.

Appearing before a House of Representatives labor subcommittee Mr. Hodgson urged quick action on administration bill to provide for compulsory arbitration.

Collective bargaining, mediation and Taft-Hartley Act cooling-off procedures have not worked, and the 100-day strike which inflicted "enormous damage" to the economy last year "is well into a second round of human and economic suffering," he said.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Frank Thompson, D., N.J., showed no disposition for immediate action.

"We must go over this whole piece of legislation with a fine toothed comb," Mr. Thompson said, expressing personal distaste for compulsory arbitration.

The dock union was extended to western Canadian ports Saturday when longshoremen there refused to handle cargo for or from ships diverted by the strike.

Elections in Malagasy

TANANARIVE, Malagasy Republic, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—President Philibert Tsiranana, sole candidate in yesterday's presidential election, received a 98.3 percent mandate for his third seven-year term in near complete results announced today. His Social Democratic party polled 1,368,353 votes of 1,375,666 so far counted. There were 6,194 invalid votes.

U.S. Agency Tells of 21 A-Leaks in '71

AEC Lists Mishaps Down From 28 in '70

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission today reported 21 potentially harmful radiation leaks last year, down from 28 in 1970.

The AEC, in its annual report to Congress, said it had tightened its safety precautions to substantially reduce the risk of a radiation leak such as occurred during a nuclear weapons test in Nevada in 1970.

In the most serious case last year, a research technician at the AEC laboratory at the University of Tennessee received a strong dose of gamma radiation, but was able to return to work in two months.

No case was the general public exposed to radiation, the AEC said. There were 10 incidents involving workers under contract to the AEC, however, and 11 at atomic facilities operating under government license.

10 Nuclear Tests
The United States conducted 10 nuclear military tests last year. Tests were suspended for almost all the first half of the year while scientists investigated a radiation leak that occurred during a test in December, 1970.

In other developments, the AEC reported it tested a number of "proposed new concepts" in nuclear weapons last year.



STORM TROOPERS—American Nazi party members with rifles, guarding their headquarters in El Monte, Calif., Sunday, from demonstrators of militant Jewish Defense League. During demonstration there was some scuffling and a lot of stone-throwing, which resulted in one broken window, one policeman with a bloody nose and 40 people arrested, mostly JDL sympathizers who refused to disperse. JDL is trying to force the city council to shut down Nazi headquarters.

\$350,000 Possible Annual Interest

\$6 Million Bilked From U.S. Reported Banked for Convict

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31 (AP).—A business services, a 15-year prison term for defrauding the federal government of more than \$6 million on defense contracts has the money in a bank and is apparently receiving interest on it, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch said yesterday.

In Washington, the Justice Department declined comment on the story.

The article gave this account: After pleading guilty and being sent to the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., Andrew L. Stone, now 55, arranged for the St. Louis Union Trust Co. to hold the money pending the outcome of legal action by the government to recover it. The government accepted the arrangement.

Unnamed sources at the Justice Department acknowledged the existence of an escrow agreement with Stone, but declined to discuss details.

Secret Reasons
L. Stanley Paige, chief of the department's fraud section, and other department officials said the government has its reasons for entering into the agreement and it is subject to change. They refused to elaborate.

"The government is not getting any financial benefit from the money... other than knowing where it is and that it is not being dissipated," Mr. Paige said.

The story quoted one government source as saying that he understood Stone had been giving the interest earned on the money to friends and relatives.

If the money is drawing rates of 5 to 6 percent, the interest could be in the range of \$350,000 a year.

Stone and two others—Evelyn K. Price, his secretary, and Francis N. Rosenbaum, a Washington lawyer—pleaded guilty in February, 1970, to defrauding the government through kickbacks, false invoices and secret arms shipments during a five-year period beginning in 1963.

Stone was president of Chromcraft Corp., of St. Louis, which produced 2.75-inch rocket launchers for use on jet fighters in South Vietnam. The Navy purchased \$2 million worth of the rocket launchers in 1963.

Eugene F. Williams Jr., president and chairman of the board of St. Louis Union Trust, declined to discuss the fund or details of the escrow agreement.

One Is Approved For Duty on Jury In Berrigan Case

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 31 (UPI).—A prospective juror who said he could accept the testimony of long-haired witnesses as long as they were not "downright dirty" was approved for duty today in the Harrisburg Seven trial.

The 28-year-old witness, one of 65 new prospective jurors called in the conspiracy trial, was asked by defense attorney J. Thomas Alexander how he would feel to testify in behalf of the Rev. Philip F. Berrigan and his six codefendants.

Mr. Alexander asked if the prospective juror, a plant training supervisor, had any personal feelings against individuals who had "long hair, beards and wear unconventional clothing."

"No, I don't as long as they are clean—not downright dirty," the prospect replied. "I don't like them if they smell bad."

Of the new panelists summoned at the start of the trial's second week, 34 were immediately excused. Father Berrigan and six other anti-war activists are charged with conspiring to kidnap White House adviser Henry Kissinger and bomb government buildings.

Mr. Kissinger himself was quoted by the newsweekly as saying: "Everyone assumes I am determined to go on and on, but that is not my goal... I'm getting to be so central a figure."

"It's a fact that at some point I have to disassociate myself before the centrality of my role becomes an issue in foreign policy. I haven't decided when, but I am not playing games on this."

First of all, it depends on how much has been accomplished... But I have to get out before this becomes too personal a job."

Meanwhile, Time magazine reported that French President Georges Pompidou cooperated so completely with Mr. Nixon in arranging Mr. Kissinger's secret talks on Vietnam in Paris that he ordered "government-owned national television and radio networks to play down American involvement in Vietnam as the talks proceeded."

U.S. Doctors Snap Shots, Save Words

Boston Hospital Fights MD Scribble

BOSTON, Jan. 31 (AP).—Doctors at Massachusetts General Hospital are snapping color photos of everything in sight—from infected toes to badly-cut hair.

And all because doctors have sloppy handwriting and don't always have time to write out extensive reports on patients.

Dr. Kenneth T. Bird, who is directing the experiment, explained that all the photos will be kept in the hospital's medical records. He predicted that, one day, all hospital records will include photos, sound recordings and sketches as well as extensive reports written on special typewriters using medical shorthand.

"The records system... is largely word-oriented, and unfortunately it's in the worst model—handwriting."

"Doctors tend to communicate with so many people in handwriting that it gets sloppy in a hurry. The handwriting of the physician is notoriously poor," Dr. Bird said.

"With the visual approach," he added, "we can save hours of time, hours of laborious reading and of deciphering notes written by physicians, nurses and all sorts of health professionals."

More Information

He added: "With visuals, the clinician can collect more information about a patient than can be written down in a reasonable time."

Dr. Bird noted that another reason why medical records are often sketchy is that with the present doctor shortage, doctors are pressed for time and don't always put enough data on reports.

He said that everything from copies of X-rays to photos from the patients' family snapshot album could be included in the medical record of tomorrow.

X-rays are often kept in separate files in hospitals, some distance from other records. Old photos might show how persons with, for example, a hip problem used to stand or sit when they were younger and so help doctors diagnose the ailment.

Dr. Bird is certain the new look records will also contain video tapes of, for example, a patient who has a heart condition and respiratory complications.

This would help doctors, even years later, to see the symptoms of the condition as they occurred and not have to read a cursory "breathing heavy, facial discoloration" on a medical form.

Early Kissinger Retirement Predicted

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP).—Henry A. Kissinger loves his job, but may retire in a year even if Mr. Nixon wins a second term this fall, according to Washington insiders quoted yesterday by Newsweek.

Mr. Kissinger himself was quoted by the newsweekly as saying: "Everyone assumes I am determined to go on and on, but that is not my goal... I'm getting to be so central a figure."

"It's a fact that at some point I have to disassociate myself before the centrality of my role becomes an issue in foreign policy. I haven't decided when, but I am not playing games on this."

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Antwerp Blast Kills 4

ANTWERP, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—Four workmen were killed and four others seriously injured when an explosion ripped through a plant of Sanyo, the West German chemical concern, in the port area here today, police said.

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Ashes of Empire

There was gunfire in a Londonderry street—bodies of young men were carried to ambulances by crouching Samaritans. Fierce cries of rage and pain arose and the Irish Republican Army announced that its "immediate policy is to shoot to kill as many British soldiers as possible."

There is rioting in Rhodesia—arrests and killings; in Addis Ababa, solemn diplomats denounced before the United Nations touring Security Council the British plan for peaceful separation of a former colony.

In a news conference in Rawalpindi, President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto announced that his country, Pakistan, is withdrawing from the Commonwealth, that shadow of empire, because other Commonwealth members—Britain, New Zealand, Australia—recognize the breakaway government of Bangladesh.

There is a certain quiet in Malta, now, where negotiations for the maintenance of British and NATO bases have been interrupted. But Prime Minister Dom Mintoff can be relied upon to give vent to more oratory soon, and it is likely to be inflammatory.

And in tiny British Honduras, British naval maneuvers in the Caribbean, where Adm. Vernon's wooden ships once sailed, and his watered rum gave the Royal Navy the hallowed name of grog, seem clearly designed to protect that region from greedy neighbors.

The British Empire, on which once the sun

never set, is, by common consent, in ashes. In its place are nations of varying strength and stability, most of them speaking English for convenience if not by right of birth, practicing their own versions of British law and British parliamentary democracy. In two great wars, the dissolving empire rallied on its center, the United Kingdom (which itself now is less united, with various forms of Celtic nationalism at work). Could anyone count on such an alignment today?

For some years—since the Suez crisis of 1956—the United Kingdom has adopted a "low profile" in foreign affairs, and within the Commonwealth itself. Britain has turned, if not inward, at least toward its continental neighbors, and it comes as something of a shock to the world to realize that in three other continents, as well as very much closer to home, the legacy of empire can be quite so troublesome.

True, the half regretful and quite polite departure of Pakistan from the Commonwealth is only a gesture, compared to the acute difficulties that preceded the independence of the subcontinent; true, in the negotiations about Malta, nationalism has a highly commercial flavor. But the Rhodesian question is a sticky one, of vast implications. There could be fighting over British Honduras. And Northern Ireland is repeating a historic tragedy, with no end in sight. The empire may have burned away in the flames of nationalism, but for Britain there is still fire in the ashes.

Are There Any Issues?

In its abandonment of outmoded conservative doctrine, the Nixon administration has moved much more swiftly and thoroughly than did the Eisenhower administration. Gen. Eisenhower, the first Republican president in 20 years, not only swept out his party's lingering isolationism, but also accepted social security and other features of the rudimentary welfare state which his Democratic predecessors had begun.

Yet in 1960 many Republicans, including Gen. Eisenhower himself, could still in good conscience cling to their traditional opposition to big government, unbalanced budgets and government "interference" in the economy. That was so despite the fact that government programs and personnel had expanded inexorably during his tenure, and that the Eisenhower administration in the recession of 1959-60 had presided over the biggest peacetime deficit in history. As a result, the GOP was almost ideologically defenseless against its take-over by the Goldwater reactionaries four years later.

President Nixon's winning campaign provided few hints that he intended to depart in significant ways from conservative orthodoxy. But in three years, Mr. Nixon has transformed the political and ideological landscape.

He has imposed wage and price controls which until very recently had been seriously advocated only by the most liberal Democrats. He has espoused the Keynesian Doctrine of government spending and has had successive budget deficits totaling nearly \$100 billion. He has requested another increase of \$50 billion in the national debt ceiling. He has devalued the dollar.

He has proposed welfare reform to establish a minimum guaranteed income for every family. The federal government has taken over the passenger side of the railroad business, heavily subsidized the merchant marine and tried to subsidize supersonic airplanes.

In foreign affairs, old shibboleths have also fallen. Nationalist China is no longer in the United Nations. President Nixon is about to journey to Peking to meet with Chinese Communist leaders. Disarmament negotiations with Russia are far advanced, and the President hopes to sign an agreement when he visits Moscow in May.

To list these changes is not to condemn them. On the contrary, most of these initiatives were necessary and desirable. The

damage is to the preconceptions of traditional conservatives and to the wider notions of reactionaries. After the Nixon administration's record, Republican candidates can no longer inveigh against big government, budget deficits, government subsidies or federal regulation of the economy.

By coming to terms with several of the nation's major problems and adopting the most promising solutions—which often happened to be those advocated by their Democratic enemies—President Nixon and his colleagues have buried much more of the dead past than did the Eisenhower team. They have moved the GOP closer to a party of government rather than a chronic opposition which holds office by accident.

This administration thus has narrowed the gap between the two major parties as the postwar Tory governments narrowed it in Britain. The grand, stark alternatives no longer exist. Any administration elected this year is going to have a wage-price policy, is going to try to have unbalanced budgets, provide subsidies and manage large social welfare programs.

So far has this process gone in three years that many commentators ask: Are there any issues between the parties? But an issueless "era of good feeling" is not in sight. As the public sector becomes more important, the issue of genuine tax reform—rather than the 1969 sham variety—becomes more urgent. The weight of military expenditures becomes more onerous. Sen. McGovern has stressed both of these matters.

The Nixon administration has devised no viable strategy for the interrelated problems of epidemic poverty, the decaying inner cities and the disadvantaged minorities. The maldistribution of income among different classes is again an issue as it was briefly in the 1930s. The responsibilities of huge corporations to the environment, consumers and their own stockholders and employees are of major concern, as the influence of Ralph Nader suggests. Finally, America's post-Vietnam foreign policy is still to be shaped.

Old issues have faded and old controversies collapsed. Their disappearance may clear the way for a more spirited and realistic dialogue among liberals, conservatives and radicals in this 1972 campaign and in the decade ahead.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Rumbles in Yugoslavia

Repercussions from the crisis over Croatian dissidence and separatism, which erupted at the end of last year, are likely to rumble on in Yugoslavia for some time.

The extent and ramifications of the crisis were brought home at the recent three-day conference of the Yugoslav League of Communists, where speaker after speaker denounced "nationalism and chauvinism" not only in Croatia but in other parts of the Yugoslav federation as well. Coinciding with the conference were two suspected acts of

sabotage for which the government has blamed the exiled right-wing Croat Ustaasi movement. One was the crash of a Yugoslav airliner in which 27 people were killed and the other was a bomb explosion aboard the Vienna-Zagreb express. Clearly these extremists will do all they can to exploit Marshal Tito's current difficulties. And there have been suggestions that the Russians are helping the Ustaasi financially and otherwise for their own reasons. . .

—From the Christian Science Monitor (Boston).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

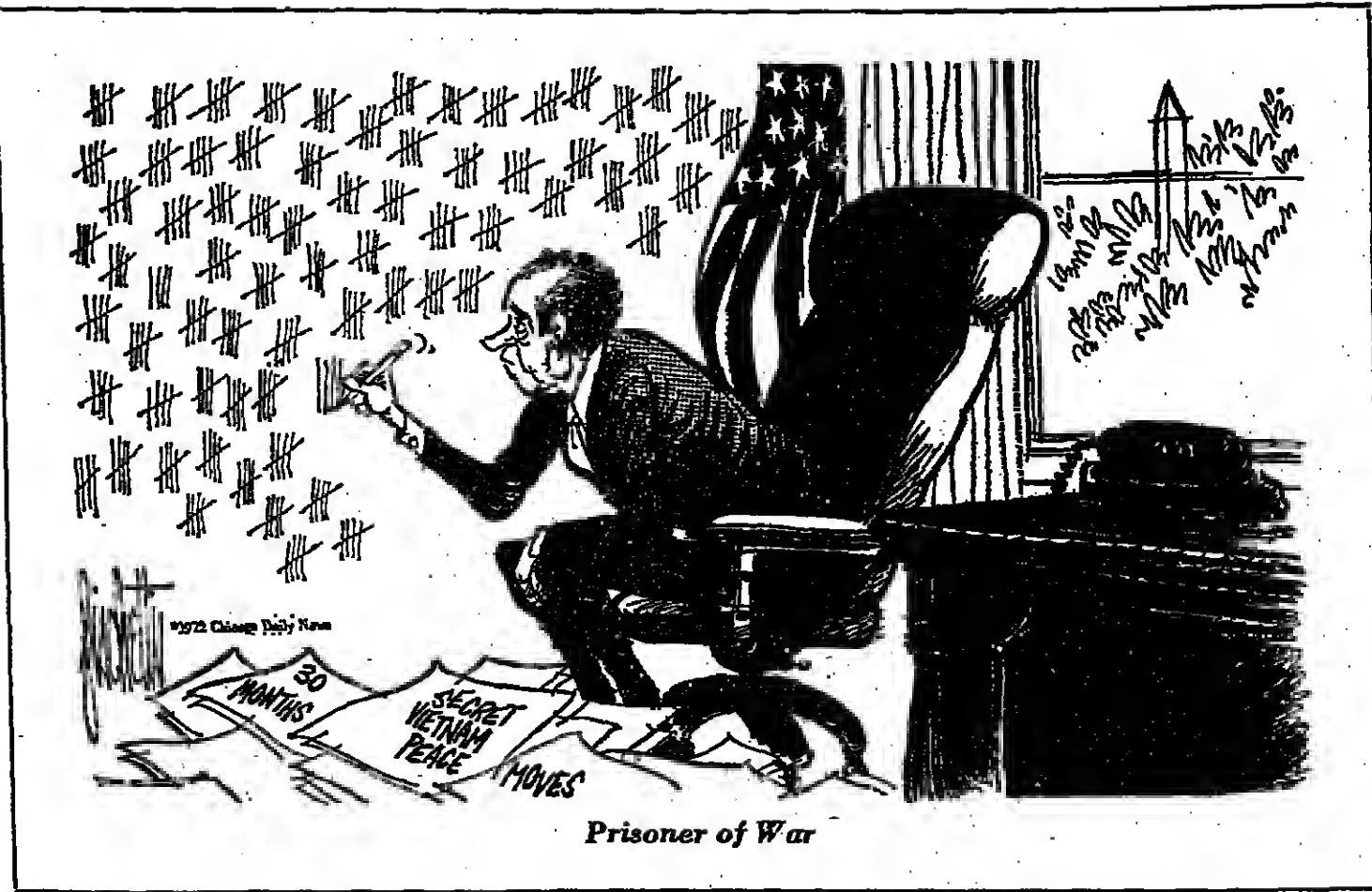
February 1, 1897

PARIS.—Probably not one civilian in 10,000 has any clear conception of the extent to which naval tactics have been modified by the introduction of modern weapons of offense. It is recognized that steam has to some degree discredited the old principles of attack, but laymen have very little conception of the mode in which the ram or torpedo is likely to be used in future actions, nor is it easy to explain how enormously these weapons may weigh in sea battles of the future.

Fifty Years Ago

February 1, 1922

NEW YORK.—For the second time within a month young women of America have been urged to wear short skirts and to taboo corsets by well-known feminine educators. Dr. Mary C. MaSwan of Northwestern University a few weeks ago urged girls to wear shorter skirts and to roll down their woolen stockings. Now comes Dr. Elizabeth Thelberg of Vassar, protesting against any return to the old styles. "I know of nothing prettier than the calf of a young woman. I am for freedom of the knees."



Prisoner of War

The Earthly Future: To Grow and to Die—II

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—In the memory of the race, man has always struggled to overcome the limits imposed by nature. His success has been spectacular, especially in this last century of accelerating technology. Today he sees that he has the means to fight pestilence and disease, to unlock even the binding energy of the material world.

When he is told now that the growth of population and production threatens its existence—that growth is approaching its earthly limits—his inevitable reaction is to regard that warning as one more challenge to be overcome. Surely the technology that has enabled human society to grow so rapidly will find a way to break through the limits.

That is one instinct underlying our refusal to believe the scientific view in growing numbers of ecological disaster ahead. Even when they avoid doomsday rhetoric, when they are most calm and reasonable, their message of inescapable limits is difficult to accept. Skeptical listeners, if they articulate their disbelief, argue that man can find or make substitutes for resources that run out. He can multiply the yield of crops, carrying the green revolution further. He can eliminate pollution.

Cost Factor

But the skeptics overlook the fact that every piece of technology has a cost. Manufacturing some new plastic instead of using a scarce natural material causes pollution. Suppressing pollution requires capital investment in machinery that in turn has side-effects. Our life on earth cannot be separated into convenient compartments. Everything we do affects everything else, and in the end technology cannot escape a finite planet.

Food production is a good example. We know what remarkable gains have been made in agricultural yields. But there are costs, too.

World food production increased by a third between 1951 and 1966. That required increases over those 15 years of 63 percent in the money spent annually on tractors, 146 percent in the spending for nitrate fertilizers, 300 percent on pesticides. It will be significantly more costly to achieve the next one-third growth in food production. And of course the investment, in addition to putting a burden on resources, causes pollution and exhaustion of crop land.

Scientists who have been studying growth and ecology for the Club of Rome, an eminent international group, have demonstrated how the problems are inextricably interconnected. The findings are fascinating—and chilling.

The researchers projected the continuation of present growth trends. They discounted major wars or other serious dislocations. They made the optimistic assumption of a 250-year supply of all resources at the current rates of use. (But the point is that the

rates will not be steady. They will increase exponentially with population and consumption.)

Their projections showed the world pattern of growth collapsing within 100 years because of natural resource shortages. It would become increasingly difficult to get at raw materials, requiring more capital. Food supplies would fall as fertilizer requirements could not be met.

Then the scientists assumed that the supply of resources was unlimited. On that model, rapidly increasing pollution caused collapse. The next projection made the further assumption, quite unrealistic, that by 1975 pollution all over the world will be reduced by three-quarters. That would allow industrial growth to carry on longer. But the expansion of cities and industry would use up agricultural land, erosion and land

exhaustion would occur, and food would run short.

Finally, on top of their optimistic assumptions about resources and pollution, the scientists assumed a worldwide doubling of agricultural yields. That allowed a huge industrial expansion—and then collapse because of pollution, despite strict anti-pollution measures.

Stop Growth

Even population control of unimaginable perfection would not avert the collapse. The scientists assumed that world population was absolutely stabilized by 1975, with births equaling deaths. For a while, per capita income and food supplies would grow rapidly. But once again natural resources would run out.

The conclusion of the scientists was that there is only one way to avoid the pattern of boom

crashing into the earthly limits. That is to moderate all the interconnected factors: population, pollution, industrial production. The essential is to stop economic growth.

We shall have to await publication of the Club of Rome report—in March—to judge how convincing its scientific arguments and mathematical analyses are. But there is already conviction in the sober method used, and in the fact that this group came out with the same answer as other reputable studies and books increasingly have—the answer of the stable state.

If man wants an extended future, in short, if he wants to avoid the pattern of boom and collapse, he will have to give up the philosophy of growth. Is that socially conceivable? The more one thinks about what is asked, the more staggering are the implications.

Japan, Russia: Going to the Mat

By Selig S. Harrison

TOKYO.—In the long Shinto ritual preceding a Sumo match, the wrestlers clap their hands noisily to get the attention of the gods and stamp on the mat to frighten away evil spirits. The climactic moment when they face each other on their hunches in the center of the ring, glare, march back to their corners and repeat this performance amid mounting suspense until comes the psychological moment for the real encounter to begin.

The Sumo analogy suggests the elaborate process of preliminary sizing-up now starting between Japan and the Soviet Union in the aftermath of the visit this week by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. At this stage, observed the conservative newspaper Sankei, the ring has been prepared and fully decorated but only a few scattered handclaps have been heard.

In itself, the announcement that Moscow and Tokyo would begin negotiations on a peace treaty this year does not necessarily mean that they have found a formula for resolving their long dispute over four islands in the Kurile chain, north of Japan, occupied by Soviet troops at the end of World War II.

No Clear Offer

Apparently Gromyko did not make a clear offer to return all or even some of the islands. At the same time, the declaration that negotiations would begin does reflect a significant softening in the traditional anti-Soviet attitude of the Old Guard in the ruling Liberal Democratic party and in corresponding Soviet suspicion toward the business-dominated Japanese leadership.

Both sides have an obvious common interest in at least giving the appearance of a change in their relations at a time when President Richard Nixon is about to visit Peking and Moscow. With the Chinese actively courting

Japan, Moscow is also anxious to check the pro-Peking public opinion drift here, and hard-line LDP leaders hope to use the Soviet opening as a lever not only against Peking itself but against the pro-China lobby in Tokyo.

Japanese leaders appear uncertain how far the Russians will go on the territorial issue, but their hopes for an overall future change in the Soviet posture toward Japan have plainly been aroused. A senior Foreign Ministry official who took part in the talks told Japanese newsmen it would be profitable to open a negotiating process without preconditions, given the complexities of a changing international situation. "Where it would all lead, they said, depended on a number of variables in addition to the territorial dispute: principally the Nixon visit, the state of Sino-Soviet relations, and the progress of pending economic negotiations between Tokyo and Moscow.

On the Japanese side of priorities, the key test of Soviet intentions will be whether or not Moscow is willing to make long-term price commitments in pending agreements for oil and other Siberian natural resources critically needed by Japanese industry. Business leaders here have reacted bitterly to the latest 85 percent price increase enacted from Western oil companies by Persian Gulf countries. If the Soviet Union is prepared to offer better or at least competitive prices and give guarantees against arbitrary future price increases, informed sources state, Japan is now ready to help finance a \$2.5-billion project for the construction of a 4,400-mile pipeline from the Tyumen oil fields in Central Siberia to the port of Nakhodka near Japan. This would be the world's longest petroleum pipeline and would give Japan up to 50 million tons of low-sulfur, pollution-free oil annually.

Rebuffed

So far, Soviet leaders have rebuffed Japanese requests for a long-term price agreement and for access by Japanese survey teams to the Tyumen site. Tokyo is also seeking assurances that the capacity of the Tyumen fields will be expanded, arguing that Soviet domestic needs might eventually affect the price or availability of oil for Japan in the absence of an expansion program.

The Japanese are extremely eager to get the Tyumen oil as well as untold additional deposits now being explored in the Sea of Okhotsk. Recent Soviet strikes off the northeast coast of Sakhalin Island have attracted intense interest here. But the Japanese Foreign Ministry warns that the Tyumen project, in particular, would have important military implications, since Soviet forces in isolated Siberian border areas adjacent to China could tap the pipeline for otherwise scarce petroleum and the Soviet naval base at Vladivostok would have a reliable flow of oil on a large scale for the first time, greatly aiding Soviet operations in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. To

justify the impact of the Tyumen deal in relations with Peking and Washington, this argument runs, Japan would have to drive a hard bargain with the Russians in economic terms, when the Joint Japan-U.S.S.R. "economic" committee meets here for a crucial round of talks on Feb. 20.

Gromyko reportedly hinted last week that Soviet negotiators would spell out concrete terms for the Tyumen deal in the forthcoming economic meeting if the Japanese government would formally underwrite Japanese participation in the project. This would commit Japan to the project politically, an important gain for Moscow in its contest with China, and it would also imply possible low-interest loans from the government Export-Import Bank, or at least government backing for private bank loans giving Moscow the freedom to pick and choose among competing Japanese contractors.

Private Business

Until now, Japanese leaders have attempted to keep the Tyumen project on a private business basis, offering only commercial credits tied to purchases through specified Japanese trading companies. Japan has been represented by business leaders in the joint economic committee. The committee issued by Gromyko and Foreign Minister Takao Fukuda last week took a step toward meeting the Soviet request for official involvement by stating that the two governments "formally affirmed the importance of the Tyumen project in the economic committee."

Given progress on the economic front in the months ahead, some officials here imply, Japan might begin to think in terms of settling "provisionally" for half a loaf on the territorial issue. The status of the two islands closest to the Japanese northern island of Hokkaido, Habomai and Shikotan, might then be promised or actually returned at the time a peace treaty is signed, with Japanese claims to the two larger islands of Kuril and Kunashir left pending. But this would depend on how fulsome Soviet economic offers turn out to be, it is said, and on how things go in economic and political dealings with Peking and Washington.

As much as anything else, the spectacular Tet attack of just four years ago changed the U.S. public mind about the war, and thus caused a potentially aftereffect that has followed. It seems unlikely that the Tet offensive of 1972 will be nearly so historic. But it hasn't happened yet, and in dealing with Vietnam, it is always wise to wait and see.

Tet Looms Once Again In Vietnam

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON.—Four years ago this weekend, a Vietnamese corporal guarding the government radio station at Nhatrang, a city of 119,000 halfway up the coast of South Vietnam, spotted some suspicious visitors in government army uniforms walking around in the middle of the night. To test their reactions, he fired a few rounds of his machine gun into a nearby field. The "government army" visitors returned the fire with Chinese-made AK-47s.

These were the opening shots, on Jan. 30, 1968, of the Communist Tet offensive which made nearly every city in Vietnam a blazing battleground. By the time the shooting finally spluttered out two months later, the shock wave in the United States had shattered public confidence, virtually destroyed the political standing of President Johnson, and brought about the cessation of U.S. bombing of most of North Vietnam.

All this would be a topic of mere historical interest at this beginning of another presidential election year, except for one fact: The North Vietnamese are moving large numbers of troops again, and another American President is apprehensive that he's going to get whacked.

Expected

White House officials say they are convinced that the North Vietnamese leaders made a big decision last November to try another big offensive early in 1972. The battle is unlikely to begin exactly at the Tet (Chinese New Year) holiday, which is Feb. 18 this year, as it is unlikely to be anything as bold, dramatic or extensive as the 1968 affair. Still, high officials are saying that the Tet offensive of 1972 may last two or three months, and that it may approach the earlier battle in intensity.

Some of the "big battle" talk may be protective psychology, to guard against any possible public shock and to make the eventual blow seem smaller than expected. But there is no doubt that the prospect of major military action just ahead is taken very seriously at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. This prospect is among the most important reasons for President Nixon's decision to "go public with Henry Kissinger's secret negotiations last week after years of deep secrecy.

By getting on the record now as the man who walked "the extra mile" for peace, Mr. Nixon is in a better position to take the next step at home if the battle field blows away. Moreover, he is positioned, to take, strong retaliatory action, heavy bombing of North Vietnam and other moves, and blame the North Vietnamese for choosing warfare instead of offers of "peace."

The scenario is depressingly familiar on both sides. On the U.S. side, private peace feelers conveyed offers which the Vietnamese communists will not accept—yet possibly followed by retaliatory raids justified in the ground that the enemy is still fighting. Where have we heard that before?

On the other side, this may be another battle in the classic Vietnamese Communist double play, a big attack accompanied by or followed by a major diplomatic move—as in the case of Dienbienphu (1954) or Tet (1968). Mr. Nixon's associates are saying they believe that after this one more big push, as they call it, the other side will settle. But that, too, is an echo of the past. It proved untrue before, at least if one defines "settle" as a synonym for capitulation.

Back Again

So we are back again at the same old problem, though under altered circumstances. The essential question is still control of South Vietnam, and on that neither Washington nor Hanoi, it seems, is willing to compromise.

In the long run, the North Vietnamese appear to have the greater leverage, for the U.S. effort in Indochina is melting like a block of ice. After all U.S. troops are out, it still may require some \$2 billion or \$3 billion annually of American aid to keep South Vietnam's big military machine afloat. The American public, through Congress, will not long continue to pay such a price for a war the nation only wants to forget.

As much as anything else, the spectacular Tet attack of just four years ago changed the U.S. public mind about the war, and thus caused a potentially aftereffect that has followed. It seems unlikely that the Tet offensive of 1972 will be nearly so historic. But it hasn't happened yet, and in dealing with Vietnam, it is always wise to wait and see.

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Charges of Betraying Africa Traded by China and Russia

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 31 (AP).—China and the Soviet Union accused each other in the United Nations Security Council today of betraying Africa by supporting white minority rule on the continent.

But the Communist rivals joined in backing proposals by African nations to reject Britain's proposed constitutional settlement with Rhodesia, and extend economic sanctions against South Africa and Portugal.

They were the first two major powers to speak in the council's special debate on African problems, scheduled to last through Friday.

The Soviet Union, China and some African nations attacked U.S. military-base agreements with Portugal and chrome import from Rhodesia as aiding racist regimes.

Big Power Propaganda
U.S. Ambassador George Bush said in a brief reply, "We reject these direct and indirect alleg-

U.S. Envoy to UN Asks Anderson to Disclose Source

DALLAS, Jan. 31 (AP).—The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, George Bush, called on Washington columnist Jack Anderson to "reveal the source that provided him with the so-called 'Anderson papers'."

Mr. Bush, in a taped television program broadcast yesterday, also said "a big internal effort" was underway within the Nixon administration to identify the person who leaked the documents to the syndicated columnist.

The papers, made public some weeks ago in Mr. Anderson's column, described the Nixon administration's efforts on behalf of Pakistan in the India-Pakistan conflict.

Mr. Anderson's disclosures contributed to charges that the administration was anti-Indian.

"I'm wondering if Mr. Anderson is so concerned about public opinion—everyone's entitled to know everything—why doesn't he reveal who it is, so we can all see how highly placed this source is in the administration and what his motives are?" Mr. Bush asked.

He said such revelations cause problems for conduct of American diplomatic affairs.

S.W. Africa Police Kill 4 Ovambo Tribesmen

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—Four Ovambo tribesmen were killed yesterday in a clash with police in South-West Africa, bringing to six the number killed in three days, police announced here.

Police commissioner Gideon Joubert last night said the four were killed when 100 Ovambos, armed with bows and arrows and other weapons, attacked police near Ondobe on the territory's northern border with Angola.

There has been unrest since December when the Ovambos called a strike against the government's contract-labor system. Reforms were announced on Jan. 20.

African Group in Rhodesia Repudiates Militant Exiles

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—The African Nationalist group spearheading the campaign here against Britain's independence terms for Rhodesia today disassociated itself from the recent riots and from militant Rhodesian liberation movements in exile.

The African National Council (ANC), which says it is the anti-sectarian voice of the "wounded silent majority" of over 5 million Africans, hotly denied reported claims that it organized the violence at the instigation of outside forces.

The vehemence of the ANC statement against the Lusaka-based liberation groups indicated its concern to avoid the possibility of a clamp down by government security forces on the ground of an affiliation with banned organizations, observers said.

The ANC, whose executive includes several former political detainees, has taken a moderate, non-violent line in opposing the Anglo-Rhodesian terms, while warning the British commission testing their acceptability of an inevitable racial bloodbath if they are accepted.

Government Claim
Rhodesian Internal Affairs Minister Ian Smith declared tonight that the vast majority of the country's Africans support the settlement terms.

He said in a radio and television broadcast that the Rhodesian government would be falling in its duty if it allowed "a small minority of rabid, militant, nationalist hoodlums" to jeopardize the Peace Commission's test of acceptability.

The 18-man commission sent by Britain, under Lord Pearce, began its second stage today of testing Rhodesian Africans' opinion over the terms of the settlement. The headquarters of the 71-year-old British jurist have been moved to Bulawayo, the country's second-largest city, 275 miles southwest of here.

He will be making a study of his team's work in surrounding

tions that we support racism. More important than pointing the finger, more important than blame and more important than big-power propaganda or debating points is trying to come up with a constructive approach that just might contribute to the solution of these problems."

African council members, meanwhile, delayed the introduction of a resolution on Rhodesia pending further revision. The resolution had been promised for last Saturday and then for today, but Britain told delegates privately it would veto the call for withdrawal of the Peace Commission sent to test Rhodesian public opinion on the settlement.

Sources said the African group was preparing a broader but more softly worded declaration which they hoped Britain would accept. The new version would call on Britain not to carry out last November's settlement with its rebellious white-minority colony but to convene a constitutional conference, including African representatives.

The new resolution was not likely to be introduced before Wednesday. Britain vetoed a Security Council resolution last month condemning the Rhodesian settlement.

Special UN Meeting Places
Nairobi, Jan. 31 (NYT).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today he favored Security Council meetings in world trouble spots.

"I'm not alone in this for there are several member states which think this is a good idea," he said. "But cost has to be considered, too."

He said he believed it was good to get close to the problems that the Security Council had to consider. When it was pointed out that Addis Ababa, where the Security Council is now meeting, was more than 3,000 miles from southern Africa, which the council is currently considering, he replied, "Well, it's nearer to it than New York is."

Peace Unit Ends Helsinki Parley; Asks Arms Ban

HELSINKI, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The president of the Committee of the World Peace Council today ended a four-day meeting with a call for general and complete disarmament.

The council, enjoying its main support from Communist and Socialist nations, said in a resolution calling for a European security conference that Europe constitutes the most secure base for peace in the world.

The WPC appealed to all governments to support the decision of the 26th United Nations General Assembly to convene a world disarmament conference open to all states.

It adopted a resolution calling for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and denounced President Nixon's eight-point peace plan for Indochina. It said the peace plan "contains conceal Mr. Nixon's true intentions, which are to continue the aggression and to impose neo-colonialist regimes on the peoples" of Indochina.

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FROZEN EROS—The famous statue of Eros in Piccadilly Circus wearing a thick coat of ice yesterday.

Power Cuts for Lack of Coal Intensify Cold Snap in U.K.

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP).—With the thermometer at the freezing point, railroads hit by labor trouble, coal supplies short because of a nationwide miners' strike and the threat of power cuts in the air, Britons tonight faced a cold winter, indeed.

A spokesman for the Central Electricity Generating Board said it had been forced to make some cuts throughout the country during the peak lunch hour period. The cuts were of only 3 percent because the public had responded well to the board's appeal for economies in power use, he said.

Cuts Could Double
"In fact, considering how cold it has been, we are amazed that consumption is not higher," the spokesman added.

The board warned, however, that if the present cold snap lasted and miners' picket lines maintained their successful blockades of major power plants, depriving them of coal supplies, the cuts could double to 6 percent throughout the nation.

This would mean dinner television pictures, dimmer and cooler electric fires and a long time for electric stoves to cook meals.

Offer Rejected
The miners' strike has entered its fourth week. The 280,000 workers are demanding an 11 percent hike in their weekly wages and have rejected a National Coal Board offer of 9.7 percent. The basic weekly rate for underground workers is £19 a week.

Meanwhile, a go-slow strike by train drivers on the southern railroads which serve London's sprawling suburbs caused delays for at least 100,000 commuters. During the morning rush hour 64 out of the 360 trains were canceled in and out of Waterloo Station, which serves southern districts.

The action, by 1,000 engineers of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, follows a breakdown in talks between the labor union and the management.

The strikers demand a second man in the cab of their electric trains and bonus payments after traveling 150 miles instead of the present 300 miles.

The weather forecast until noon tomorrow brought little comfort, with its prediction of continued cold weather and more frost tonight.

British Fleet To Quit Belize, Guatemala Says

GUATEMALA CITY, Jan. 31 (AP).—The British government agreed today to recall a British fleet including 3,000 troops from British Honduras, British colony with self-government, which Guatemala has claimed for over 100 years, the Guatemalan foreign minister announced.

"It was a diplomatic victory for Guatemala," said Roberto Herrera Barquero, the foreign minister. Britain had claimed the fleet was on maneuvers, and Guatemala charged it was a show of force.

Guatemala also announced it would not accept an independent government in British Honduras, as England is expected to grant soon, but would continue to press its claim for the territory.

Mr. Herrera Barquero also announced that flights over Belize by Phantom jets from carrier Ark Royal had ceased.

The Guatemalan government said it had received notification of the British fleet's withdrawal this morning.

Journalists Call Attention to Crisis
Day's Strike Blanks Out Press in France

By James Goldsborough
PARIS, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Newspapers across France shut down this afternoon as journalists walked out on a 24-hour strike to focus attention on the growing press crisis.

None of the 11 Paris dailies will publish tomorrow, and only a handful of provincial newspapers will be on sale. Television and radio newscasts will be held to a minimum.

In all, more than 11 million of the 12 million newspapers sold daily in this country will be missing in what the National Federation of Journalists Unions called the first nationwide strike movement of this kind.

The strike was originally called last week to protest the discharge of 33 employees by Paris-Jour. When Paris-Jour ceased publication last week over the discharges, the journalists' union voted to strike because, as was explained in a statement today, "the press crisis is a national crisis."

One of the main purposes of the strike was to hasten some form of government action to aid a sick industry. Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas already has called in the owner of Paris-Jour to see what it would take to

Franco Warns Youth Over Subversion

Says Activists Are Exploiting Idealism

MADRID, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco today warned that the idealism of young Spaniards was being exploited by "activists" of "subversion."

Subversion considers youth its most fertile ground for its frustrating objectives," Gen. Franco said in a speech before the 12th national council of Spain's National Movement, the only political group allowed in Spain.

"Subversion does not spare any effort to introduce its activists among young workers and students," the Spanish chief of state said.

Gen. Franco's speech follows two weeks of student unrest in Madrid and other cities. As he spoke, however, Madrid's three campuses had returned practically to normal, with only medical students still on strike.

Youth Exploited
Gen. Franco, 78, said, "noble, youthful nonconformity" was inspired by the "generous wish of urgent social perfection." However, this has been exploited, he said, for the gain of turbulent designs under appearance of the real aim of his inspirers. In order to adequately fight subversion, precise action . . . is necessary."

He did not say what action would be taken. During the first 10 days of student unrest, 125 students were arrested, and the government said the disturbances which resulted in clashes between riot and mounted police and stone-throwing students had been stirred up by left-wing "subversive elements."

Gen. Franco appealed to the National Movement to give youth the "spark of new enthusiasm."

In his 3,000-word speech, Gen. Franco also confirmed his opinion—expressed in earlier speeches—that the National Movement and not political parties should rule Spain's political scene. Other political parties are outlawed in Spain.

The chief of state denounced the "perfidy, demagoguery and the material power of Oriental totalitarianism" and said Spain aspired "to a position in the forward lines of the defense of liberty."

Not Enough Progress
Last week in Prague, the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact nations issued a summit declaration recommending that the all-European security conference, scheduled for taking part in the security conference at their headquarters in Brussels.

Mr. Ahlers disclosed today that Common Market officials were already engaged in "preparations" for taking part in the security conference at their headquarters in Brussels.

The main difference between the Strauss alternative and the treaty signed by Mr. Brandt is that the former would defer settlement of the German-border question until a peace treaty is signed with a united Germany.

The West German government's pact with Moscow is now awaiting ratification by the Bonn Bundestag. Lower house of parliament within the next three months.

The Christian Democratic opposition party and Mr. Strauss's Bavarian Christian Social Union have vowed that they will vote against the Brandt pact on the grounds that it closes the door to reunification of Germany through self-determination.

Russia Reported Expanding Cuba's Missile-Boat Strength

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP).—The Soviet Union has started sending Cuba bigger, more heavily armed, missile-firing patrol boats, U.S. military sources report.

The first two Osa-class boats reached Havana mid-January after being towed across the Atlantic by a pair of Soviet tugs.

"They arrived nearly a month after Cuban gunboat attacks on two unarmed Panamanian-registered freighters in the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico on such phenomena as sea currents, water temperatures and composition, information important in submarine operations."

The 35-knot Osa mount four Styx missiles with high-explosive warheads and a range of about 15 miles.

The U.S. Navy has been concerned about the Styx since the Egyptians sank an Israeli destroyer with one of them in 1967.

More recently, the Indian Navy reportedly sank a Pakistani destroyer with a Soviet-supplied Styx.

The new 200-ton Osa craft have a greater operating range and carry twice as many missiles—launchers as the 18 older Komar-class patrol boats furnished to Cuba by the Russians in the 1960s.

Last October, Russia made deliveries of MIG-31 jet fighters to Cuba for the first time in more than four years.

Intelligence officials told a congressional subcommittee last September that most of Cuba's weapons predated the 1962 missile crisis, that Soviet shipments in recent years had consisted largely of spare parts and replacements.

Meanwhile, a Russian guided-missile frigate and a diesel-powered submarine left Cuba last week after nearly three months during which they engaged in anti-submarine exercises with the Cubans.

This was the longest such visit by Soviet fighting ships since the Russian Navy began sending fleet units to Cuba in July, 1969.

U.S. reconnaissance has kept constant watch on the port of Cienfuegos, on Cuba's south coast, where the Russians have moored



King Mahendra

King Mahendra of Nepal, 51; World's Only Hindu Monarch

KATMANDU, Nepal, Jan. 31 (AP).—King Mahendra of Nepal, 51, whose 16-year reign saw the landlocked Himalayan nation emerge from isolation died today and was succeeded by his Western-educated eldest son.

Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev died at his country home at Bharatpur, 24 hours after suffering a heart attack, his second in four years.

Queen Ratna was at his bedside, according to Radio Nepal, when he died at 3:45 a.m. (2215 GMT).

King Mahendra's body, draped in white, was flown by helicopter to the capital and carried in a procession to the Pashupatinath Temple on the banks of the Bagmati River. As thousands watched, he was cremated according to Hindu tradition, on a bier of sandalwood, straw and camphor about 16 hours after his death.

The new king, 26-year-old Crown Prince Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, succeeded his father as the world's only Hindu monarch in a simple, private ceremony.

King Birendra ascended to the throne in the ancient Hanuman Dhoka Palace, where his predecessors in the Shah dynasty also were enthroned.

In his first official act, King Birendra proclaimed his wife of two years queen and their 7-month-old son as crown prince and heir apparent to the throne.

The formal coronation, when King Birendra will be given Nepal's \$2-million diamond, pearl and emerald-laden crown, will be at a date to be set by court astrologers.

After early education in India, King Birendra attended Eton College in England and spent the 1967-68 academic year at Harvard University studying politics, economics and sociology.

King Birendra becomes the 10th in the Shah dynasty to rule Nepal. The dynasty was established in 1769 by Prithvi Narayan Shah, King of Gurkha in the Himalayas, who formed a kingdom by consolidating several principalities.

King Mahendra had ruled Nepal since the death of his father, King Tribhuvan, in 1955. He brought limited popular government to landlocked Nepal, sandwiched in the Himalayas between Chinese-ruled Tibet and India.

He brought about land reform, abolished the Hindu caste system, ended polygamy and obtained foreign aid, which gave Nepal airports, highways, hospitals, schools and industry.

Vice-Adm. Paul F. Foster VIRGINIA BEACH, Jan. 31 (AP).—Retired Vice-Adm. Paul Frederick Foster, 83, a Medal of Honor winner, died yesterday after a brief illness.

Adm. Foster, who retired from the Navy in 1946, had served in the 1950s as the U.S. representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna with the rank of ambassador.

Marshal Matvei Zakharov MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—Marshal Matvei Zakharov, 73, a former chief of the Soviet general staff and first deputy defense minister, died today, Tass reported.

The marshal, born in 1898 to a peasant family, took part in the Bolshevik assault on the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, seat of the short-lived Kerensky regime.

By the outbreak of World War II, he was chief of staff on the Kalinin front, defending the northern approaches to Moscow. He served with distinction during the siege of Leningrad.

Bonn Wants EEC Represented At European Security Talks

BONN, Jan. 31 (NYT).—The government of Chancellor Willy Brandt declared today that the European Economic Community should be represented as such at the European security conference called for by the Soviet Union and its partners.

In an official announcement read at a news conference by the chancellor's spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, the Bonn government said the Common Market group—of six, soon to be enlarged, should "participate in an appropriate fashion" as a formal entity at the European security conference.

Until now the Soviet bloc has declined to accord official recognition to the West European economic grouping, and Communist leaders and media have frequently denounced it as an expression of "monopoly capitalism."

Mr. Ahlers disclosed today that Common Market officials were already engaged in "preparations" for taking part in the security conference at their headquarters in Brussels.

The main difference between the Strauss alternative and the treaty signed by Mr. Brandt is that the former would defer settlement of the German-border question until a peace treaty is signed with a united Germany.

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The Christian Democratic opposition party and Mr. Strauss's Bavarian Christian Social Union have vowed that they will vote against the Brandt pact on the grounds that it closes the door to reunification of Germany through self-determination.

Kenneth Rush Is Backed
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—The Senate Armed Services Committee today approved by voice vote the nomination of Kenneth Rush, 62, ambassador to West Germany, to become deputy defense secretary.

The full Senate is expected to vote confirmation later this week.

Malta Demonstrators Attack Offices of Opposition Party

VALLETTA, Malta, Jan. 31 (AP).—Demonstrators rampaged through Valletta today in support of the government's efforts to get more rent from NATO bases on the island.

After giving Premier Dom Mintoff and his cabinet a rousing welcome as parliament reopened, the demonstrators formed into groups.

One group tried to force its way into the opposition Nationalist headquarters, while others shouted anti-British slogans in front of the monument to Britain's Queen Victoria.

Aggravated also by the anti-government Times of Malta building, assaulted a British Broadcasting Corp. cameraman and tried to hold back a West German vehicle recently donated to the government.

Meanwhile, in parliament, Mr. Mintoff refused to give information to opposition leader Borg Olivier on the latest developments in the Anglo-Maltese talks on the future of British bases on the island.

Talks between Mr. Mintoff, Britain and NATO representatives broke down Saturday as Mr. Mintoff's request following what he described as "negative developments."

Agreement, he said, had not yet been reached because conditions were not in the national interest. The government intended to carry on calmly with the intention that this time a favorable agreement for Malta would be obtained.

Talks, he added, were continuing.

EEC Harmonizes Auto Insurance

BRUSSELS, Jan. 31 (AP).—Citizens of European Economic Community countries will not have their green auto insurance forms checked at borders after Aug. 1, the EEC Council of Ministers decided today.

The council decision was part of an agreement reached by the ministers to harmonize legislation on third-party insurance for cars.

Insurance companies in the six member states have also agreed to settle accidents that happen on their territory even if they are caused by cars that have not been insured.

Sadat, Qadhafi Confer in Aswan

CAIRO, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt held talks yesterday and today with Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi, in Aswan, it was disclosed today.

The Libyan leader, who arrived in Egypt unannounced yesterday, was accompanied by two members of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, according to the official Middle East News Agency reporting from Aswan.

Nothing was disclosed about the two leaders' talks. But it was understood that they reviewed recent developments in the Middle East crisis on the eve of the Egyptian president's imminent visit to Moscow.

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**Hitachi Profit
Drops 34%
In Half-Year****75.5% Decline in Net
Reported by Hoboken**

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (AP-DJ).—Hitachi profits slumped 34 percent in the half-year ended Sept. 30, the company announced today.

Consolidated net profit was the equivalent of \$68.1 million, or 43 cents a share, down from \$103.1 million, or 74 cents, in the corresponding period of 1970.

Sales, at \$1.98 billion, were unchanged from a year earlier.

Hitachi attributed its profit decline primarily to sluggish sales of heavy electrical equipment and industrial machinery in the domestic market, largely as a result of a sharp drop in capital spending by manufacturing companies.

Results were also adversely affected by President Nixon's economic policy, announced Aug. 15, which caused difficulty in export markets, Hitachi said.

Sales of home appliances and electronic equipment were relatively favorable, it added.

Sumitomo Net Falls

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—Sumitomo Chemical Co. said profits fell 12.8 percent in the half-year ended Dec. 31, dropping to 3.4 billion yen (about \$10.9 million) from 3.9 billion in the previous six-month period.

Gross sales, however, increased 1.7 percent, to 131.9 billion yen from 129.9 in the previous half-year.

The company declared an unchanged 250-yen dividend.

Hoboken Profit Slumps

BRUSSELS, Jan. 31 (AP-DJ).—Metallurgie Hoboken-Overpelt profit fell a massive 75.5 percent in the year ended Sept. 30 compared with the special 15-month fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1970, the company announced today.

Profit was down 69 percent after the 1970 period was adjusted to reflect a 12-month year.

Net profit was 159.5 million Belgian francs, compared with 615.5 million in the 1970 15-month period.

Hoboken had warned of the sharp decline last month, when it cut its proposed dividend to 75 francs from 310 francs paid for the earlier 15-month period.

Hoboken is a subsidiary of the holding company S.G. Générale de Belgique.

Commenting on the "very disappointing" results, Hoboken said the decline was caused by poor market conditions for its main metal products—copper, zinc and lead—as well as for other products.

Costs, particularly wages, had risen and there was a one-month strike at the company's Overpelt and Lommel plants, Hoboken said.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
£/\$ (per £)	2.5075	2.5075
Belgian franc	43.97-44	44.03
Deutsche mark	3.3683	3.3718
Fr./\$ (per 100)	5.105-110	5.115-112
Old Swiss	3.1970	3.19170
Yen	369.10	369.00
Yen/\$ (per 100)	3.7720-25	3.7720-25
Yen	310.40	310.20

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CLIENTS IN 40 COUNTRIES**Rise in U.S.
National Debt
Ceiling Asked****Connally Says Action
Is Needed to Pay Bills**

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Treasury Secretary John B. Connally and Budget Director George P. Shultz urged Congress today to increase the national debt ceiling by \$50 billion.

The two top administration fiscal spokesmen also insisted that President Nixon had no plans to ask for tax increases, despite the huge budget deficits that led to the request for an increase in the debt limit.

In testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee, Secretary Connally explained that the increase was needed urgently so the government can arrange "an early March borrowing" to pay its bills. The actual debt is now very close to the present \$430-billion limit.

"Failure to obtain an increase in the debt limit, will, in a very short time, force us to move to costly and uneconomic expedients to meet our obligations, and then to abrupt cutting off of government expenditures," Mr. Connally declared.

In addition, the Treasury secretary told the panel, even the new \$480-billion ceiling would only cover government borrowing for one year and that by next February another increase would have to be sought.

Budget Director Shultz testified that the deficits were "strong medicine for the economy" and would provide stimulus to expand production and reduce unemployment.

Spending Limit
Mr. Shultz also called on Congress to firmly limit expenditures to President Nixon's estimated total of \$242.3 billion for fiscal 1973.

Both Mr. Connally and Mr. Shultz stated that administration policy was to hold down spending while economic recovery increases the government's tax revenues.

"We don't adopt the theory that we necessarily have to have a tax increase," Mr. Connally said.

However, members of the Ways and Means Committee disputed the administration's position.

Rep. Martha W. Griffiths, D-Mich., said the administration's position was "a tax increase," Mr. Connally said.

Mr. Shultz also said that the administration was not going to raise taxes in the past 10 years.

Budget Director Shultz objected that talking about a tax increase as inevitable would "reduce determination to hold down spending," adding that talk about a tax increase "is just devastating" to efforts to limit expenditures.

Rep. Griffiths questioned whether any presidential candidate could run on a honest campaign without saying that voters "are due for a sharp rise in taxes."

Strong Discipline
Mr. Shultz replied that no tax bill was planned and that strong discipline in spending would make one necessary.

"I've been hearing that for 18 years," Rep. Griffiths rejoined, "and it has never worked. We are going to have an increase in taxes in my opinion."

Earlier in the hearing, Mr. Connally conceded that there was unhappiness with the \$35.3-billion deficit planned into the 1973 budget but explained that "the pace of our economic growth, while substantial, has not been fast enough to produce the desired reduction in unemployment."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**ITT Eyes German Takeover**

International Telephone & Telegraph reports that it is negotiating to acquire a privately owned group of West German companies for 2 million shares of ITT common stock, worth nearly \$128 million. The group that may be acquired is Spezialfabrik für Automobile Gusswaren and its affiliated companies, referred to as the SWP Group. It has 7,000 employees and has headquarters in the Stuttgart area. The group operates 11 plants in southern Germany and manufactures windshield wipers, switches, signal assemblies and other automotive parts. The group's total annual sales for 1971 were estimated at \$83 million.

Airline Orders Dassault Plane

Air-Inter, the French internal airline, has signed a contract with Marcel Dassault-Breguet for 10 Mercure twin-jet airplanes, the first such firm order. The contract is 400 million francs (\$78 million). The Mercure, now in the prototype stage, is to appear on commercial lines next year or in 1974. The plane, powered by two General Electric Corp. engines, carries 140 to 150 passengers on short distances from 124 to 310 miles.

Sony Develops TV Projector

Sony has announced a new color video projection system which projects video and TV pictures on a specially designed large-size display screen of more than 50 inches diagonal measure. The system, which works with the aid of Sony's newly-developed color cathode ray tube and the projection lens system, can be used for home entertainment and in various educational and commercial fields, the company says. Sony plans to start marketing its new system from this fall at around \$2,000, compared with prices of

\$70,000 to \$200,000 a unit for video projection systems so far announced overseas.

Petrofina, Ashland to Merge Units

Petrofina of Belgium and Ashland Oil of the United States have decided to merge certain of their oil and gas facilities in Belgium, providing expected sales of more than 2 billion Belgian francs (\$45 million) in 1972. The companies to merge are Palmatina, a refiner of animal oils, vegetable oils and fats that is entirely owned by the Petrofina group, and Oleochim, a producer of fatty acids and their derivatives. Petrofina and Ashland each hold equal shares of Oleochim and will have equal shares in the new company.

Health-Hazard Smelter Closed

Imperial Smelting of Britain has closed its big zinc and lead smelter at Avonmouth for two months because of an increasing risk of lead poisoning to workers. It is reported that at least 100 workers at the plant were suspended from duty at one time because of high lead levels in their blood. Others have suffered from lead poisoning, and three horses that grazed in pasture near the smelter have died. The plant's 1,800 employees will be switched to maintenance work until pollution conditions are corrected.

Lyons Plants to Buy Dutch Firm

The British catering, hotels and foods group of J. Lyons is offering \$11.5 million to buy the Dutch pork processing business, Homburg, one of Europe's leaders in this field. Lyons says it has concluded negotiations and Homburg board members have agreed to accept the offer in respect to their own holdings and to shares owned by their associates. These amount to 40 percent of the Homburg capital. Further details will be announced later, Lyons adds.

Arlen Realty Unit to Be Manager**Court Backs USIF Reorganization Plan**

NASSAU, the Bahamas, Jan. 31 (AP-DJ).—The Supreme Court of the Bahamas has approved a reorganization plan for USIF Real Estate, the Bahamas-based real estate fund which suspended sales and redemptions of its shares in October, 1970.

Under terms of the reorganization plan agreed to on Friday, USIF Real Estate becomes a closed-end fund, managed by Arlen Bahamas, a subsidiary of Arlen Realty & Development Corp., of New York.

Trust Corp. of the Bahamas, a subsidiary of USIF Real Estate, sought to replace Gramco Management Ltd. as managers of

the \$800-million fund. Gramco had approved the scheme, although 27 separate petitioners, mainly Germans and Latin Americans, presented arguments on the proposed plan.

Trust Corp. said the court approved in principle the reorganization of margin loans and permanently suspended cash redemptions of USIF shares.

Reorganized as a closed-end fund, USIF, instead of redeeming its shares at any time on the basis of net asset value, will have a fixed number of shares outstanding.

Arlen Bahamas has agreed to acquire up to a 30 percent interest

in USIF by purchasing more than 10.5 million shares in excess of \$33.5 million. Andrew G. C. Sage 2d, president of Lehman Brothers, said in an interview. The New York investment banking firm is acting as financial consultant in the reorganization.

Arlen Bahamas will obtain its stock from those margin shareholders who do not reinstate their defaulted bank loans within a 120-day period yet to be fixed, Mr. Sage said.

The margin holders originally borrowed about 50 percent of their stock purchase price, but they defaulted on interest payments after USIF halted cash redemptions in 1970. Under the reorganization plan, these margin accounts generally can be reinstated if the holder pays 20 percent of his loan principal and secured interest in the 120-day period, and the balance in four years.

Arlen Bahamas "has stated its intention to begin paying dividends on USIF shares" within about a year after court approval of the reorganization plan, Mr. Sage said. "There also is a reasonably good chance for an eventual resumption of trading in USIF shares on several international securities markets that would permit holders to regain in the future the value of their stock price initially will be lower than recent book value" of about \$6.02 a share (after depreciation), he added.

**Argentina Seeks \$1 Billion
As Prop to Political Stability**

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Argentina is looking for \$1 billion in foreign credits in order to inject confidence into its economy, and thus aid President Alejandro Agustín Lanusse in holding elections next year, as has been promised.

The 17 months that remain until the presidential and legislative elections are regarded by observers here as filled with political risks.

Some members of the military government, which has been in power since 1966, view the May, 1973, elections, which are championed by Gen. Lanusse, as a leap in the dark because of unfavorable economic conditions.

"A negative economic situation could produce a negative electoral result, and the armed forces are not going to hand over the government in conditions that could harm the country's future," said a high government source.

The success in obtaining substantial credit in the United States and Western Europe, which can offset debt payments of \$800 million due by July, 1973, and finance new investments, will

have an important bearing on the political outlook.

Although Argentina has one of the most developed Latin American economies, with an annual per capita income of close to \$1,000 for its 24 million people, the economy is ailing. This has contributed to an increase in political and social conflicts.

Inflation soared last year, with the cost of living rising 40 percent. Foreign reserves, which had been built up to about \$800 million in October, 1970, were virtually wiped out by trade deficits and capital flight, leaving reserves of approximately \$150 million in gold. Economic growth was a weak 1.5 percent in 1971.

These symptoms of economic disorder led Gen. Lanusse, the army commander in chief, and his army and air force commanders to topple Gen. Marcelo Levingstone from the presidency in March.

Carlos Brignone, the president of the central bank, files to Washington today for the start of negotiations with Western creditors. He will seek to convince international lenders that Argentina is worthy of large new credits on the basis of measures that have been adopted to restrain wage increases, reduce credit and finance public spending.

A mission from the International Monetary Fund has been here to assess the effectiveness of the plan for dealing with inflation, and for stabilizing the balance of payments.

The first elements of the stabilization plan have received cautious endorsement by economic analysts and bankers, but the General Confederation of Labor has vigorously protested the suspension of collective bargaining on wage contracts. Industrial groups are protesting credit cuts.

These reactions have reduced the likelihood that the stabilization plan will get political support from the major parties, which are organizing themselves, after six years of military rule, to participate in the elections next year.

The SEC's policy statement that the Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) plans to issue this week on a broad spectrum of Wall Street issues will include a recommendation that the public be allowed to participate in price concessions when large blocks of stock are offered for sale.

SEC chairman William J. Casey alluded to the problem of moving large blocks under a negotiated commission set-up in an address Saturday to an investment conference.

In an interview following his talk, Mr. Casey declined to describe how such a system would work but he indicated it would be part of the policy recommendations this week.

Public access to stock at less than prevailing market prices would be a significant development. Its desirability is closely tied to one of the most basic questions the policy statement will take up—that of negotiated rates on the portion of transactions in excess of a given dollar figure.

This level, now \$500,000, is expected to be cut to \$300,000 under the SEC's proposals.

But reduced commissions—and negotiated rates have proved so far to be lower rates—raise the

**Dow Average Drops 4,
Low-Price Stocks Gain**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Leading stock-market averages moved lower today as glamour issues were buffeted and many low-price issues gained on the New York Stock Exchange. Amid these cross-currents, the Dow Jones industrial average slumped 4.21 to finish at 922.17.

This loss followed two strong sessions last week when the Dow ran up 16.68 on Thursday and then 6.55 on Friday. In addition, the volume on Friday boomed to 25 million shares—the heaviest turnover in more than five months—with signs that both speculation and the small investor were returning to the market.

But it was a more cautious market today as some of Wall Street's bears appeared to emerge from hibernation and the investment community began to ponder a reawakened set of worries.

The four gainers on the list of 15 most-active issues climbing by a point or better—Whittaker Childs-Wright, American Standard and Ling-Temco-Vought—were cited by some brokers as symbolic of the interest in low-price issues, many of which have been depressed severely over the last 18 months.

Levitz Furniture, the market's most spectacular loser, plummeted 17 to 137 1/2. This stock, which recently hit a record high of 159 1/4, has boomed upward from its 1970 low of 13 3/8, as adjusted for stock splits, with heavy institutional buying as a key factor.

What knocked the props out from under Levitz today was the midseason report carried by the Dow Jones news service that the New York State attorney general's office had started an inquiry into the role of mutual funds in the sharp price advance in Levitz shares. One week ago, Levitz dropped 9 1/4 after Barron's ran an article delving into some of the business dealings at the company that popularized the concept of warehouse furniture selling.

Other declines among glamour issues included Baugh & Lomb, down 7 3/4 to 185 1/2, Walt Disney Productions, off 3 to 158 1/2, and Polaroid, down 1 7/8 to 100 7/8.

Arctic Enterprises, a leading producer of snowmobiles, slid 2 5/8 to 28 5/8. It dropped 6 1/2 last week in the wake of lower profits for the December quarter.

Among the biggest point losers on the active list, fell 3 7/8 to 18 3/8 after showing a decline in 1971 earnings.

U.S. Gold Bill Delayed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—The Nixon administration has informed Congress it will not be introducing legislation for an upward revaluation in the official gold price to \$38 an ounce from \$35 until at least Feb. 10, congressional sources said today. The bill had been expected early next month.

**SEC to Urge Wider Scope
On Negotiated Commissions**

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The eagerly-awaited policy statement that the Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) plans to issue this week on a broad spectrum of Wall Street issues will include a recommendation that the public be allowed to participate in price concessions when large blocks of stock are offered for sale.

SEC chairman William J. Casey alluded to the problem of moving large blocks under a negotiated commission set-up in an address Saturday to an investment conference.

In an interview following his talk, Mr. Casey declined to describe how such a system would work but he indicated it would be part of the policy recommendations this week.

Public access to stock at less than prevailing market prices would be a significant development. Its desirability is closely tied to one of the most basic questions the policy statement will take up—that of negotiated rates on the portion of transactions in excess of a given dollar figure.

This level, now \$500,000, is expected to be cut to \$300,000 under the SEC's proposals.

But reduced commissions—and negotiated rates have proved so far to be lower rates—raise the

prospect of less inducement for big firms that have traditionally been block positioners to continue to do so.

Market Liquidity at Stake
"As commission rates become competitive at lower levels, the ability to move at low discounts will diminish," Mr. Casey declared.

Big houses, when they "position" blocks, typically buy a large amount of stock for which they have no ready buyer. Their hope is that, whatever loss they may have to take on the position, this stock put into their portfolio is more than the commission from both the sellers and the ultimate buyers.

Lower commission rates presumably would make such houses less willing to position securities, thus impairing the liquidity of the market. Public participation in this process, however devised, would be an attempt to fill that void.

This level, now \$500,000, is expected to be cut to \$300,000 under the SEC's proposals.

But reduced commissions—and negotiated rates have proved so far to be lower rates—raise the

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**Tool Orders
In U.S. Slip**

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Machine tool orders in 1971 trailed the 1970 level by 17.8 percent despite a gain of 17.8 percent in December orders over the November level, the National Machine Tool Builders Association reported over the weekend.

The trade association placed last year's total orders at \$861.55 million, down from the 1970 total of \$912.55 million. It noted that orders from domestic customers had increased 2 percent to \$747.65 million, but foreign customers had cut their orders back 36 percent to \$113.9 million from 1970.

December's total orders reached \$91.95 million against \$78.05 million in the preceding month. The increase, which was the highest of the year, was traced almost entirely to domestic customers who boosted their purchases to \$83.05 million, or 19.9 percent higher than in November.

Industry shipments fell 31 percent for the year to a dollar volume of \$998.3 million. The year-end order backlog also showed a decline, dropping to \$569.1 million from \$688 million at the end of November. The order backlog at the end of January, 1971, was \$670.9 million.

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مكتبة الأمل

American Stock Exchange Trading

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

December 31, 1971 with comparative figures for 1970.

ASSETS	1971	1970
Cash and due from banks	\$ 73,951,235	\$ 64,327,243
Investment securities	1,586,238	1,963,742
U.S. Government obligations	3,061,982	7,685,681
Other investments	43,081,246	38,366,856
Other assets	2,990,595	1,817,150
Total assets	\$43,992,099	\$278,170,564

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	1971	1970
Deposits	\$348,549,809	\$239,522,047
Acceptances outstanding	23,342,198	5,815,186
Mortgage payables	1,644,250	1,684,345
Accrued interest payable	12,865,412	5,551,935
Other liabilities	8,853,423	8,108,662
Unearned income	4,380,217	2,604,645
Allowance for possible loan losses	749,868	588,878
Total liabilities	\$409,371,375	\$263,875,698
Capital funds	2,920,724	11,294,866
Stockholders' equity	11,199,315	5,948,250
Capital stock	11,199,315	5,948,250
Paid-in surplus	9,606,922	4,822,225
Undivided profits	9,792,885	5,728,393
Total stockholders' equity	\$30,599,122	\$16,298,868
Total capital funds	\$31,407,122	\$16,298,868
Total liabilities and capital	\$43,992,099	\$278,170,564

EARNINGS PER SHARE

(Based on average shares outstanding)

	1971	1970
Income before securities transactions	\$2.59	\$1.93
Net income	\$2.69	\$1.93

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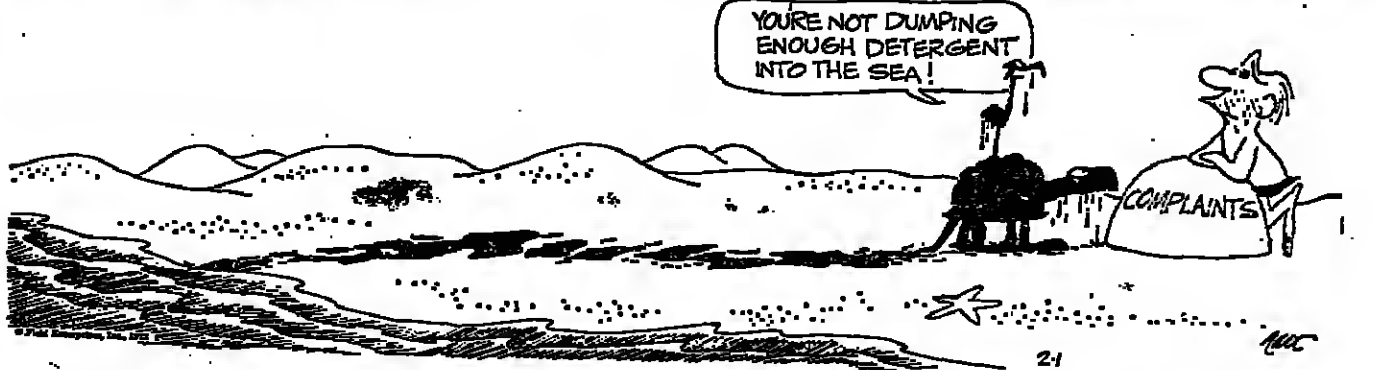
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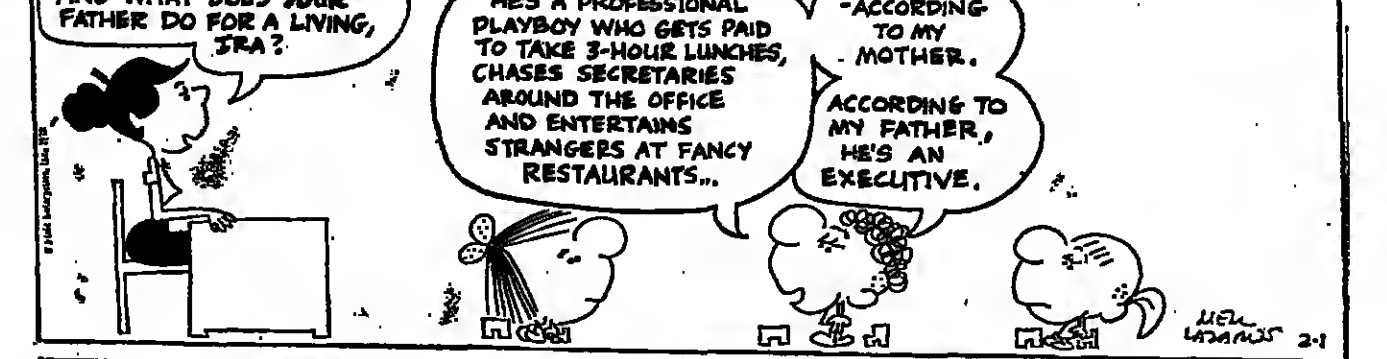
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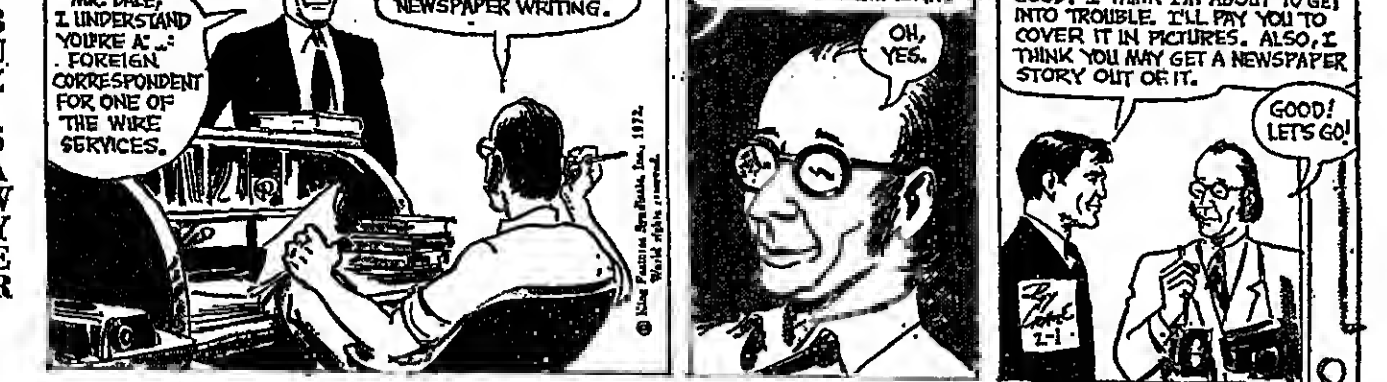
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MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



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POGO



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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Taiwan recently earned a place in the next Bermuda Bowl world championship scheduled for 1973 by winning the Far East title in Melbourne.

bid slam after finding out with Blackwood that his partner has three aces.

Table with 4 columns: NORTH, WEST, SOUTH, EAST. It contains bridge scores and card counts for various hands.

Table with 4 columns: NORTH, WEST, SOUTH, EAST. It contains bridge scores and card counts for various hands.

BOOKS

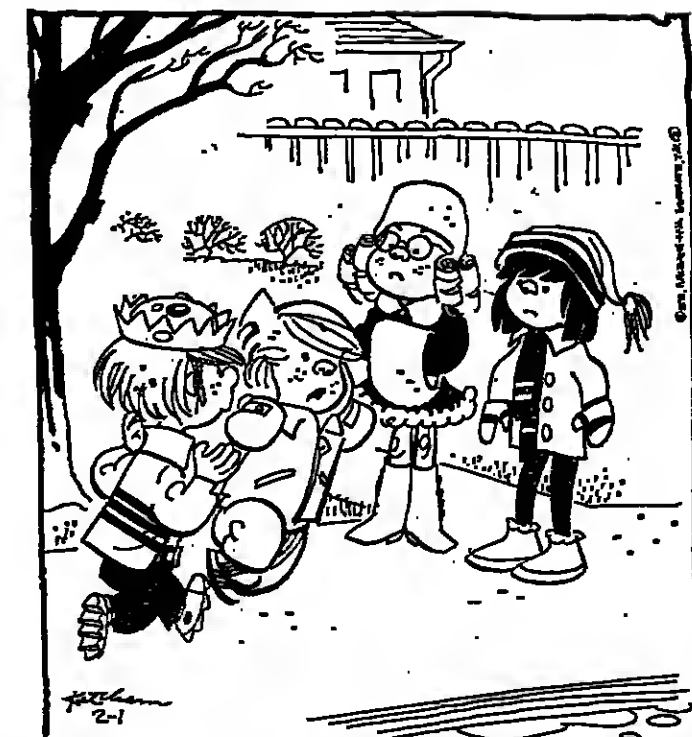
THE GOSPEL SOUND
Good News and Bad Times

By Tony Heilbut. Simon and Schuster, 350 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Henry Pleasants

To most Americans—and to many Europeans, too—gospel music means Mahalia Jackson, the Clara Ward Singers, the Staples Singers and, thanks to "O Happy Day," the Edwin Hawkins Singers.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUST HOLD BOTH HANDS OVER YOUR EARS AND WALK FAST!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

Crossword puzzle grid with across and down clues. Across clues include 'Song of...', 'Carrier of W.W.II', 'Snoozes', etc. Down clues include 'Status quo', 'Island of song', 'Western horse', etc.

Austria to Appeal IOC Decision

Schrantz Disqualified From Olympics

From Wire Dispatches
SAPPORO, Japan, Jan. 31.—Austrian officials will decide tomorrow whether to withdraw their team from the Winter Olympic Games here in protest against the banning today of their Alpine skier, Karl Schrantz.

The officials said they would wait the outcome of an appeal they are making tomorrow to the International Olympic Committee, despite an earlier statement by IOC president Avery Brundage that no appeal was allowed.

Schrantz, 35, was barred from the games by the IOC, which voted 29-14 to declare him ineligible because of alleged "professionalism." The IOC's eligibility committee said that Schrantz had allowed his name and photograph to be used in commercial advertising.

The committee, in a statement following a meeting today, said that "considering the activities and influence of Karl Schrantz, the way he has permitted the use of his name and pictures, it has been decided that he will be ineligible to participate in the 1972 Winter Olympics."

Announcing the Olympic committee's decision just three days before the Games are due to start, Brundage, 84, said: "We had sufficient evidence to induce the committee to reject Schrantz's entry," and he firmly added: "The IOC allows no appeal against the decision."

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"Considering the activities and influence of Karl Schrantz, the way he has permitted the use of his name and pictures, it has been decided that he will be ineligible to participate in the 1972 Winter Olympics."

—Avery Brundage, right, with IOC vice-president Lord Michael Killanin.



United Press International.

France Won't Withdraw From Games

SAPPORO, Japan, Jan. 31 (UPI).—French Ski Federation president Maurice Martel said today the French Alpine skiing team will not walk out of the 1972 Winter Olympics because of the disqualification of Austria's Karl Schrantz.

"We are doing nothing," Martel said. "The decision by the IOC is lamentable and scandalous. They should have told Schrantz about it at the beginning of the season and not three days before the Games start, not after he is in the Olympic Village," Martel said.

"I had told (Karl-Helm) Klee (the Austrian Ski Federation president) earlier I was completely against a disqualification of Schrantz, but there never was any agreement of showing solidarity by walking out."

Meanwhile, most of the skiers against whom Schrantz would have been competing were shocked at the disqualification.

France's World Cup leader, Henri Duvalier, said: "They wanted a head, and they chose Karl."

Swiss Bernhard Russi, the reigning downhill world champion, said today: "This is the climax of the whole circus. It is impossible to punish only one skier. It is a paradox to disqualify only Karl because all the other leading exponents are on the same level."

"This really is a bombshell. I never believed it could happen."

Chamberlain Sets Rebound Record

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 31 (AP).—Will Chamberlain became the National Basketball Association's all-time leading rebounder yesterday as the Los Angeles Lakers routed the Portland Trail Blazers, 131-121.

Chamberlain scored 37 points and grabbed 24 rebounds. His 13th rebound, with 1 minute 54 seconds to play in the first quarter, broke the career record of 21,721 set by his old rival, Bill Russell, of the Boston Celtics.

Russell played in 963 games; last night was Chamberlain's 932nd game.

Gail Goodrich and Jerry West led the Lakers scorers with 29 and 26 points as Los Angeles won its third straight game and its 44th in 51 outings this season.

Sunday's Games
Boston 130, Philadelphia 114 (Haynes, 27; Owens 27; Cunningham 8; Foster 10).
Chicago 108, Detroit 98 (C. Walker 20; Lander 24; Sing 18).
Buffalo 90, Cleveland 80 (Hammond 21; Johnson 20).
Milwaukee 116, Baltimore 82 (Jabbar 24; Dandridge 23; Clark 24; Martin 21).
Phoenix 105, Atlanta 103 (Haskins 21; Hawkins 21; Walk 21; Bellamy 27; Hudson 23).
Los Angeles 153, Portland 131 (Goodrich 29; West 26; McKenna 22; Sunde 21).

BADRITT'S PALACE HOTEL
ST. MORITZ
Season until early April

Australia's Malcolm Milne, third in the downhill in the last world championship, said: "It's a hell of a shame. I feel very sorry for Karl. The decision is just not fair. The title will be awarded with the potential winner sitting on the sidelines."

Mike Lafferty of Eugene, Ore., did not rise to comment at first, but then said: "Speaking as a fellow competitor I think the decision unfair."

Petition Dismissed
SAPPORO, Japan, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—The IOC today dismissed as a domestic issue a Colorado petition opposing Denver as the site for the 1976 Winter Olympic Games.

The Denver Olympic organizing committee's chairman Robert Fringie said the IOC executive board had passed the 26,000-signature petition to its committee as a domestic matter.

The petition was presented to the IOC executive board in Tokyo last Friday by a delegation from Denver. The group requested a meeting of the IOC to get a hearing.

Colorado Governor John Love, R., said here today: "All that about the Games being taken away from Denver is nonsense."

"We expect to hold the finest Games ever..."

Canadian Host
SAPPORO, Japan, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The Olympic Games ended for Canadian figure skater Ruth Huschman today when she suffered a hairline fracture of her left arm when she tried to jump a fence in the slalom village.

Miss Huschman, from Vancouver, B.C., and No. 2 skater on the team, was returning to her living quarters when she tried to jump a two-foot rope fence.

Billings Likely to Draft for Defensive Help

By William N. Wallace
NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Walter Patulski, a 6-foot-5-inch, 260-pound defensive end who played for Notre Dame and comes from Liverpool, N.Y., a Syracuse suburb, is expected to be the first of 440 college players drafted by the National Football League's 28 teams tomorrow.

Patulski and Bobby Moore, a running back or wide receiver from Oregon, are the two most highly regarded players from what the pros scouts have described as a below-average pool of college talent.

The Buffalo Bills have the first pick and, because they need more men ahead of backs or receivers, Patulski is believed to hold a priority over Moore.

The Cincinnati Bengals have the second choice and they are likely to take whoever remains, Moore or Patulski. After that it is anybody's guess, as usual, how the NFL's 27th player selection meeting will go.

Communications headquarters will be here in the Essex House and Buffalo will make its first pick at 10 a.m. The Dallas Cowboys, the league champions, will make the 442nd and last choice of the final 17th round late Wednesday afternoon.

The Bills are the privileged team because they had the poorest NFL win-loss record last season, 1-13, and the teams select in reverse order of the final standings.

The Chicago Bears will have two selections on the first round as will the Green Bay Packers and New York Jets, while the Washington Redskins, Los Angeles Rams and San Diego Chargers will have none due to trades.

The Jets obtained Washington's pick when they dealt the Redskins Vernon Riffe last year.

The New York Giants traded their first pick to Chicago last September but gained Minnesota's in the exchange for Fran Tarkenton last week.

The New Orleans Saints will have the most picks, 24, and the Redskins the fewest, 10.

A pair of draft experts and amateur scouts, Carl Marasco and his brother, Pete, have made their annual evaluation for The New York Times. They have listed, alphabetically, the 28 players they regard as the best, regardless of position, and whom they expect to be drafted on the first round.

The list includes the celebrated Ed Marinaro of Cornell, but excludes Pat Sullivan, the Heisman Trophy winner from Auburn.

The Marasco brothers ranked for Pro Football weekly 775 players by position and Sullivan was their fifth quarterback behind John Reeves, Florida; Jerry Tagge, Nebraska; Gary Wicks, C.W. Post and Brian Sipe, San Diego State.

Marinaro is their No. 2 fullback behind Franco Harris of Penn State. Both made the top-26 list. Their No. 1 "sleeper" this year is Roosevelt Manning, a 265-pound defensive tackle from Northeastern Oklahoma State. You will not find Manning on the top 26 list, but you will find Lionel Anthony, a 265-pound tackle from Southern Illinois, who is married and the father of three. Anthony, from Ellettsville, Ind., said that he expects a big bonus. "It's like waiting for Christmas and wondering what's in the package," he said.

Bill Brundage, the noted Dallas scout, said that the current draft crop is the poorest since he has been in the business. "We think the only thing chips this year are Patulski, Moore, Beavers and Buchanan," he said. Willie Buchanan of San Diego State is a crack cornerback.

THE TOP 26
Lionel Anthony, OT-DT, Southern Illinois.
Mark Arneson, LB, Arizona.
Jerome Barkum, WR, Jackson State.
Terry Beasley, WR, Auburn.
Jim Bertelsen, RB, Texas.
Chris Brooks, CB, Tennessee State.
Willie Buchanan, CB, San Diego State.
Tom Casanova, CB, Louisiana State.
Craig Clemmons, CB, Iowa.
Willie Hall, LB, So. California.
Franco Harris, RB, Penn State.
Larry Jacobson, DE, Nebraska.
Mike Kadish, DT, Notre Dame.
Ed Marinaro, RB, Cornell.
Lawrence McCortchin, RB, Colorado State.
Lloyd Mitchell, RB, Penn State.
Bob Moore, RB-WR, Oregon.
Riley Odums, TE, Houston.
Walt Patulski, DE, Notre Dame.
John Reeves, QB, Florida.
Greg Sapsom, DE, Stanford.
Royce Smith, O, Georgia.
Midge Small, WR, Texas A & I.
Jerry Tagge, QB, Nebraska.
John Vella, OT, So. California.
Sherman White, DT, California.

Cowboys' Thomas Jailed, Marijuana Possession Cited

GREENVILLE, Texas, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Dwaine Thomas, controversial running back who helped bring the Dallas Cowboys their first pro football championship, was arrested near here yesterday and charged with possession of marijuana.

Thomas, 24, and his younger brother, Bernard, were stopped near this North Texas town when the car they were driving was mistaken for one believed stolen from a Dallas car lot Jan. 11.

The car was not stolen, but was a courtesy car loaned to him by an automobile dealer in Dallas.

The two arresting officers said when they stopped the 1973 Pontiac they detected the odor of marijuana.

Police said a small quantity of marijuana—about the amount that would fill "two matchboxes"—was found in two bags in the car.

The star ball-carrier and his brother were charged with possession of marijuana and after five hours in jail, were released on \$5,000 bond. Authorities said the case probably would come before the Feb. 8 grand jury term.

About 30 persons were waiting for the silent running back when he was released, but the moodily player had nothing to say.

Dallas Cowboy officials, including general manager Tex Schramm, after a hurried conference, said the club would have no statement concerning the incident.

The penalty in Texas on conviction of marijuana possession is two years to life in prison, but in recent months many first offenders have had their sentences probated.

Colts, Dolphins Play on Screen

PARIS, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The Miami Dolphins will earn a berth in the Super Bowl film when they meet the Baltimore Colts on the Cinema Le Triomphe screen here Wednesday.

The National Football League film, presented by American Express and Trans World Airline, will be shown at 12:15 p.m. and 1 p.m. Admission is free.

Harney's Final 70 Wins Golf by 1

By Lincoln A. Werden
SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 31 (UPI).—Paul Harney, a 42-year-old who considers himself a stay-at-home club professional, won the Andy Williams-San Diego Open yesterday by one stroke.

Silver haired and the father of six, Harney beat a younger challenger, Hale Irwin, 36-year-old former University of Colorado football star and a former national collegiate golf champion, in the closing round, 70 to 72, over the picturesque Torrey Pines course for an aggregate of 276.

Irwin, who held a three-stroke lead over Harney with nine holes to go, came back in 39 to complete his 276 total, but I don't know if my general comment is printable. I hit a lot of good shots over the front nine and then a progression of bad shots and bad putting did me in."

Later, Irwin said that spikes marks around the hole at the 15th hole affected his two-foot putt that missed the cup and stayed out for a bogey 5. That brought him even with Harney, who was playing two holes ahead.

Harney, who competed in only 15 tour events last year while head pro at the Pleasant Valley Country Club in Sutton, Mass., last won on the national circuit in the 1964 and 1965 Los Angeles Opens.

The decisive hole for him yesterday was the 72d, a 501-yard par 5. He reached the green with a No. 4 wood and then sank his second putt, one of three feet for a birdie 4 and his incoming 35.

Harney waited near the score's tent somewhat impatiently for Irwin, the 54-hole leader, to end his bid. Irwin needed a birdie at the home green to tie, but his second shot, hit with a No. 3 wood, caught the bunker short and on the right below the green.

Gardner Dickinson added credit to the old guard with a third-place finish at 277. The champion, 44, had a place one shot ahead of Bruce Crampton of Australia. Miller Barber, last week's playoff victor against George Archer at Tucson, Ariz., was at 279 with George Knudson, Bert Yancey and Dave Michelberger.

Meloche, Seals' Rookie Goalie, Scores 2d Straight Shutout

VANCOUVER, B.C., Jan. 31 (AP).—Rookie Stan Giberson gave Gilles Meloche the only goal he needed as the California Golden Seals defeated Vancouver, 2-0.

Giberson, a 27-year-old left wing, scored his 11th goal of the season with 2 minutes 8 seconds gone in the first period, then assisted on Walt McEneaney's 11th goal with 2:13 remaining in the game.

Meloche, who blanked Toronto in California's 3-0 victory Friday night, turned aside 29 Canucks shots, 16 of them coming in the final period.

NHL Standings
East Division
Boston 24 7 7 119 108
New York 21 9 8 70 211 108
Montreal 22 13 0 82 188 123
Detroit 20 10 10 124 140
Vancouver 14 28 5 117 138
Buffalo 18 28 12 121 192

West Division
Chicago 24 10 5 73 154 89
Minnesota 27 15 8 82 135 108
Columbus 17 16 5 117 155
St. Louis 17 26 6 86 152 182
Philadelphia 23 8 3 115 102
Los Angeles 23 8 3 115 102

Sunday's Games
New York 1, Minnesota 1 (Coutman; Oliver).
Buffalo 2, Los Angeles 1 (Line, Meehan, Leach, White).
Philadelphia 0, Pittsburgh 0 (Sarrasin, Clarke, Lombardi, Ashbee).
Chicago 4, Detroit 2 (White, Maggs, Mikita, R. Hull; Rochester, Redmond).
Boston 5, St. Louis 2 (Stanfield, Bruy, Smith, Gaudet, Marotte; Sormun, Drouot).
California 2, Vancouver 0 (Giberson, McEneaney).

NHL Kings, Flyers In 3-Man Trade

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 31 (AP).—The Los Angeles Kings have made the biggest trade in their five-year history, acquiring Steve Bernier, Jim Johnson, Bill Leach and Larry Brown from Philadelphia in an eight-player National Hockey League deal.

The Flyers received Eddie Joyal, Bill Flett, Ross Lonsberry and Jean Polvin in what amounts to a complete line swap plus one defenseman.

United Press International.
CLEAR SAILING—Workers use their shovels to clear landing zone of several inches of newly fallen snow at the 70-meter jump site for the Winter Olympics in Sapporo.

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Philadelphia 23 8 3 115 102
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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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able to write in English, very good shorthand, typing.
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French, Belgian, Dutch or German secretaries. Knowledge of French required. English shorthand. Write or phone: 180 Ave. Victor Hugo, Paris (10), France. Tel. 727-51-00.

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For three American girls, ages 6 to 14, capable of taking complete charge during summer holidays in Spain.

Position available immediately. Write including recent photo. c/o DAVIS, 1801 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.

REQUIRE SCANDINAVIAN or European speaking young strong reliable person to look after lady convalescent. Must sleep in. Free accommodation. Paris 28-28-28. Mrs. Sasparril.

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seeks experienced bilingual teachers to teach English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Thai, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Malay, Indonesian, Tagalog, Filipino, Vietnamese, Thai, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Malay, Indonesian, Tagalog, Filipino.

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FRANCE MAN, 55, working Monte Carlo, 15 years, seeks temporary situation. Box 26,497, Berlin, France.

SITUATIONS WANTED

GRANDMAN, TRIUMPHAL, 50-year-old, efficient and reliable, over 25 years working experience in London. Seeking position in Great Britain or France Box 9,001, Berlin, France.

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20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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AGENCY AL-FAR, Appt. for English speaking families in London, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Dallas, Miami, Atlanta, Phoenix, San Diego, San Jose, Santa Clara, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Dallas, Miami, Atlanta, Phoenix, San Diego, San Jose, Santa Clara, San Francisco.

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